Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

SOZOL
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA & ALL URINAL DISEASES
CERTIFIED BY: M.D., & I.M.S. PHYSICIANS.
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GONO PUS
MAQBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT INDIAN MERCANTILE INSC. CO., LTD. (Estd. 1907) For Life & Fire. Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD., BOMBAY 1.

VOL. XXVII NO. 78 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Anti-Indian Drive In Ceylon

Plight Of Daily Paid Workers

Theory Of Domicile Of Origin Put To Acid Test

Indians' Protest Against Discrimination

COLOMBO, April 2.

THE CEYLON BOARD OF MINISTERS HAVE, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, APPROVED THE PROPOSAL CONTAINED IN THE MEMORANDUM OF THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PEREMPTORY DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL INDIAN DAILY PAID WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN CEYLON EXCEPT THOSE INDIANS WHO ARE BORN IN CEYLON.

CONSIDERATION OF LONG SERVICE, DOMICILE, OR EVEN MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE OF INDIANS WITH SINHALESE WOMEN ARE BRUSHED ASIDE.

This has created a flutter among the Indian community in Ceylon, who feel that the proposed move of the Government of Ceylon is a beginning of an organised anti-Indian drive. This proposal also amounts to an attempt at putting to acid test the theory of domicile of origin recently enunciated in Government circles.

PLIGHT OF 12,000 WORKERS

If the above decision is implemented, it would affect 6,000 Indian workers and their innumerable dependents amounting to a staggering figure of at least 12,000 Indians.

Indian leaders in Ceylon are considerably perturbed over this policy of injustice to the Indian workers permanently settled in Ceylon.

A mass meeting of Indians is convened to be held shortly to protest against the above measure. —United Press.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

Protest Meeting In Colombo

The following are texts of resolutions to be adopted at an All-Ceylon public meeting of Indians held in Colombo at 4 p.m. yesterday, at the Town Hall:—

(1). Reasonable attempts made by various parties for a rapprochement with the majority community of the Island on the question of the legitimate rights and just claims of Indians in Ceylon having failed, this meeting of Indians in Ceylon protests against the political and economic discriminations practised against Indians and demands recognition of their legitimate status in the reformed constitution.

(2). This meeting of Indians in Ceylon protests against the suggestion that the procedure in the Registration of Indians as voters should be tightened up and the implied allegation that the Kandyan rural interset is being swamped by the Indian interest which are contained in the despatch of H. E. the Governor regarding Ceylon Constitution and emphatically demands that the principal qualification for franchise in the case of Indians in Ceylon should be a practical one based on residence only, the length of which should not exceed five years which was recommended by the Donoughmore Commissioners as sufficient proof of abiding interest in the country and that the income necessary for the literacy and property qualification be reduced to the level of what is required for franchise in Urban District Councils elections, that is, Rs. 120/- per annum.

(3). This meeting of Indians respectfully urges on His Majesty's Government that in the Reformed Legislature the Indians in Ceylon should be allotted such a number of seats, commensurate with their numerical strength and the extent of their economic interest in the Island, as would enable them to take their rightful place in the body politic; and demands a scheme of representation which would ensure that no single community shall be in a position to out-vote all the other communities put together.

(4). In the absence of parties based on political and economic policies this meeting considers that the best interests of this country require the continuance of the system of Government by Executive Committees but that the appointments to and control of the Public Service should be assigned to an Independent Public Services Commission.

(5). This meeting emphatically protests against:—

(a) the way in which Indians are discriminated against in the policy and administration of the Land Development Ordinance, (b) the exclusion of Indians from franchise for local Government elections under the Village Communities Ordinance by recent amendments thereto, (c) the denial of fair and equal opportunities of employment to Indians in Governments Departments and under private employers and the display of an increasingly evident anti-Indian attitude in the guise of Ceylonising the labour force which is responsible for the proposal to dismiss Indian daily paid workers from Government Departments and repatriate them.

And requests:—

(a) His Majesty's Government to take steps to have the obnoxious clauses of the foregoing Ordinances repealed, (b) the Government of Ceylon and private employers to desist from pursuing the policy of denying Indians opportunities of occupation and work, and depriving them of their existing employment, (c) the Government of India to make the redress of the grievances of Indians in this country of condition precedent to concluding a trade pact between India and Ceylon.

(6) This meeting demands the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Parliamentary Commission to hear evidence, examine and report on the constitution before final proposals are made for any amendment thereof.

Sudden Rise In Bose's Temperature

JHARIA, April 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had a sudden rise of temperature yesterday at noon upto 101, according to a bulletin issued to-day.

His temperature came down last evening to 99.5, this morning it was 98.8.

Last night his sleep was disturbed, and consequently he is feeling weaker than usual.

It is hoped that this is only a passing phase and that in the course of to-day he will feel better.—A.P.

WHEN A. I. C. C. WILL MEET

Session In Calcutta In Third Week This Month?

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" at Calcutta regarding the forthcoming emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee show that it is very likely to be held by the third week of this month and the venue will be Wellington Square where a spacious pandal will be erected to accommodate 5,000 people. The necessary arrangements will commence immediately after the actual date fixed, which will largely depend on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's health and the dates of the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference with which it is not expected to clash —United Press.

24-HOUR CURFEW AT HAIFA

Assistant Commissioner's Narrow Escape

HAIFA, April 1.

The Assistant Commissioner of Acre, Mr. F. D. Corfield escaped assassination, when two Arabs fired six shots when he was leaving his house.

Four bullets hit Mr. Corfield's car and one passed through his hat and other missed.

The assailants escaped.

A twenty-four hour curfew has been imposed.—Reuter.

PENSIONS FOR AGED MARRIED COUPLES

WELLINGTON, April 1.

The Government's social security act by which married couples aged 60 or over will receive pensions of three sterling weekly was inaugurated on April 1.

It is hoped free hospital, medical and maternity benefits under the Act will soon be available.

Mr. Savage declared in an interview that the scheme represented the best social security system in the world.

The act also provides for disablement and unemployment benefit.—Reuter.

Senate Vote On Raw Materials Bill

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Senate voted to reduce to 42 million dollars the authorisation for the bill for Acquisition of Essential Raw Materials.—Reuter.

KOLHAPUR RAIDS AND SEARCHES

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

The Kolhapur Police raided hundreds of houses and carried out searches in town and villages and seized Prajaparishad literature, and receipt books a sum of money amounting to Rs. 325.

WANTED A PLACE IN SUN

Hitler's Only Aim In Life —For "Fatherland"

WILHELMSHAVEN, April 1.

Concluding his speech to-day Herr Hitler said:—

Herr Hitler speaking of armaments said Germany would go on as long as other nations forced her. "I think we shall make progress quicker than others". Herr Hitler declared that the axis would persist "in all circumstance for all times". He rebuked the journalists who alleged breaking up of the axis, which he described as "the most natural instrument in the world". "If somebody says to me, there is ideological and psychological difference between Britain and Soviet Russia, I congratulate them".

Herr Hitler referred to Spain as the triumph of a country which liberated itself from Bolshevism. He expressed pride that many young Germans had done their duty in Spain.

FOR A PLACE IN SUN!

Referring to the Germany of pre-war history, the Fuehrer said that she was trying to ensure for herself a place in the sun. "Though Germany merely pursued her peaceful way, other countries opposed her with hate and persecution and finally war".

He spoke of the encircling policy against Germany and quoted an alleged remark of a British statesman that the annihilation of Germany would ensure great prosperity to every British citizen. Herr Hitler spoke of the Great War and said that nobody could claim to have defeated heroic Germany.

He referred to President Wilson's Fourteen Points and said that Germany was led to hope for a peace with neither victor nor vanquished, without reparations and with colonial territory and general disarmament.

Germany was to give an example in disarmament and others were to be obliged to follow suit. All the problems were to be freely and openly discussed and above all, the right to self-determination was to be established. Germany believed in this assurance. Then began the breaking of one's word, such as the world had never seen—a Europe of crime, oppression and plunder. —Reuter.

BEGGARS' DAY TO-DAY

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala's Appeal

Much has been said about the Beggar Problem and the Child Beggar Colony about to be established by Government at Chembur is a proof that Bombay has at last realised her duty towards her Beggar Friends. Money is needed and a "Bombay's Beggar Day" is to be organized to-day.

In spite of the heat and school and university examinations hundreds of volunteers will be collecting in the streets all day. Let us hope that Bombay will rise to a man and give of her best to the Beggars' Fund.

We appeal to all authorities in offices, hotels and restaurants, clubs and gymkhanas and railway stations to give our volunteers every facility and help them to pass a successful and happy day.

—BAPSEY SABAVALA.

Echo Of Firing On Nahas Pasha's Car

Arabi Pasha's Grandson Gets 10 Years Hard Labour

CAIRO, April 1.

Sixteen months after firing on a car in which Nahas Pasha, the then Premier, was driving Izzedine Abdul Khadur was sentenced to ten years hard labour.

Abdul Khadur is the grandson of the late Arabi Pasha, Leader of the 1882 revolution.

Abdul Khadur pleaded, he only fired to intimidate Nahas Pasha. —Reuter.

AGENCY POLICE FOR VITHALGADH

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 2.

Last night thirty Agency Policemen left for Vithalgadh owing to new developments.

Durbar Virawalla is expected to return from Delhi.

RAJKOT AWARD TO-DAY

NEW DELHI April 2.

Contrary to expectations it is learned that Sir Maurice Gwyer's award was not communicated to the political department to-day, but is now expected to be sent off to-morrowb.—A. P.

Federal Chief Judge Forwards Rajkot Award To Political Department

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The "United Press" learns that Sir Maurice Gwyer, Federal Chief Justice has forwarded his Award in the Rajkot dispute to the Political Department this evening. It will be communicated, to the parties, namely Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Thakore Saheb to-morrow morning. After that it may be released to the Press.—United Press.

Gandhiji To See Viceroy After Announcement Of Rajkot Award

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The "United Press" understands that after the Award in the Rajkot issue is known to-morrow, Gandhiji will meet H. E. the Viceroy probably on Wednesday.—United Press.

Dr. B. C. Roy To Meet Gandhiji In Delhi

NEW DELHI April 2.

Doctors B. C. Roy, K. S. Roy, Phani Mukerjee, J. N. Maitra and B. Barua arrived by the Delhi Mail from Calcutta to attend the Medical Council of India meeting to-morrow. They were received at the station by the Bengal members of the Central Assembly. Dr. B. C. Roy will meet Gandhiji tomorrow afternoon to discuss Congress problems.—United Press.

Daring Dacoity In Ferozepore District

FEROZEPORE, March 31.

A daring dacoity involving loss of property worth Rs. 4,000 is reported from the village of Bhika in this district. It is alleged that shortly after sunset six dacoits, some of them armed with guns, entered the house of a villager, broke open an iron safe and decamped with all the valuables. The dacoits scared away the villagers who turned up there by firing a number of shots. About two dozen cartridges are reported to have been recovered from the roof of the house.—United Press.

EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH LABOUR

Not A Single Strike In One Full Year

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

"Our relation with labour was cordial all throughout the year. It is a matter of gratification to note that in the whole year, there was not a single strike, a phenomenon which, I believe, is almost unparalleled in the history of a major industrial centre like ours. One of the factors which contributed to this, is the fact that we have standardised weavers' wages. The establishment of the Up-panch has also contributed in this direction to some extent. I am glad to note that during the year there had been only 23 cases including the complaints by individual mills and the Labour Union".

Thus said Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association at the Association's Annual General Meeting held here to-day.

DUTY ON RAW COTTON

Continuing Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai said:—

"The proposal of the Government of India to increase import duties on raw cotton was as sudden as it was unfair. It is a direct subsidy to Lancashire and the Central Legislature have rightly rejected the proposal. I regret, however, to state that the same has been certified and thereby the competitive capacity of the premier industry of the province has been disturbed.

"Although, we are one with the Government of India in their anxiety to see the growth of long staple cultivation in India, I question both the effectiveness and the desirability of the measures of this kind for attaining the objective that is in view. It should be clear to any one who cares to study the effects of the proposal, that even if circumstances are favourable for the growing of longer staple cotton, such cultivation will take a very long time and that considering that at present the growth of indigenous competitive long staple cotton is insignificant, the adverse effect on the industry will be immediate and disastrous.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE

I apprehend that in view of the increasing burden which the industry is called upon to bear the effect of an increase in the price of the imported raw cotton will be merely an increased import of foreign cloth. This inevitable course of events will be most detrimental to the industry. We had, therefore, taken strong exception to the proposal and had made due representation to the Government of India. I feel that if any such measure was necessary in order to encourage the growth of better cottons, it was but fair that a countervailing duty should have been imposed on the imports of piecegoods from the United Kingdom and Japan, in order that the economic balance would not be disturbed.

"As it is, it is an open gift to Lancashire and Japan at the cost of our indigenous industry. Bombay Province, being the centre of the textile industry in the country, is affected the most by the increase in the duties. I feel that the industry has the right to expect effective intervention from our popular ministry in such affairs."

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

Speaking about the Indo-British Trade Agreement he said:—

"An unfavourable new Trade Agreement has been concluded between United Kingdom and India after protracted negotiations. It is sad to find that the advice of the non-official advisers has been completely ignored by the Government and Indian Textile Industry has been called upon to make the sacrifice without securing any effective gain in the general interests of the cotton growers. Considered from the stand point of the cotton growers also, the Agreement is most unsatisfactory, inasmuch as there is no stipulation for a definite off-take of cotton nor any provision for the taking of short staple varieties which is so essential if cotton growers substantially to gain anything from the Agreement.

"Apart from the detrimental effects which the new trade pact will most certainly have no our textile Industry, no one can ignore the serious repercussions of such treaties where all gains go to one party".

Concluding the speaker said:—

"In spite of heavy odds against us and many adverse factors we will have to devise ways and means for ourselves and to carve out our own future. I have a hope that by co-operation and good-will among ourselves and concerted action we will be in a position to retain our individuality. It is true that it is an uphill task. At the same time, I feel that if a sufficient response is available from labour and others, we will at least be in a position to make an endeavour to retain our position. I desire the local Labour Association to co-operate with us in obtaining for Ahmedabad equalising circumstances vis-a-vis other centres. Irrespective of the lower cost of living at Ahmedabad, I think it will be some measure of justice and equity if the same wage level as in other major centres of the province is possible to obtain in this centre".—United Press.

CHINESE OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN

Severe Fighting Near Nanchang

CHUNGKING, April 2.

Chinese forces are stated to have crossed the Han river at three points in a general offensive against Japanese positions between Yokou and Shayang in Central Hupeh.

Severe fighting is continuing to the northwest and southwest of Nanchang, the Capital of Kiangsi occupied by the Japanese on March 29.

Fighting is also reported between Kongmoon and Sinhui about fifty miles south of Canton.—Reuter.

SINO-SOVIET AIR MAIL SERVICE

CHUNKIYANG, April 2.

The inaugural flight of the Chinese section of the Sino-Soviet Passenger Mail Service has been successfully completed.

This was between Hami in Singkiang Province and Chungking and involved the crossing of three mountain ranges of over twelve thousand feet and landing in fields.

The Soviet section between Alamuti and Hami is still covered with snow.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted: A supervisor for a mechanic shop at Ahmedabad. Applicant should possess mechanical and electrical qualifications of a recognised Technical Institution. Organizing ability and knowledge of Gujarati or Hindi essential. Salary Rs. 75. Apply to Box No. 10928, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted 25 Candidates for training as Telegraphists and Stationmasters. Particulars on 5 annas postage. Bombay Telegraph Training Institute, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (11577)

Wanted an Experienced Assistant Weaving Master for a mill in Bombay with knowledge of Art Silk Weaving, Jacquered and control of labour. State minimum salary expected. Apply with references and certificates to Box No. 11562, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Hindu qualified, residential nurse or midwife above 30 to manage Foundling Section of Shraddhanand Mahilashram, Matunga. Boarding, lodging free. Apply stating experience and terms. Box No. 11575, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted energetic and experienced canvassers in C. P., C. I., Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad and Mysore States. Preference to those having previous experience as canvassers of hosiery goods in the above areas. Liberal terms including choice of handling other business. Apply to Tandon Hosiery Works, Bara Banki (U. P.). (11555)

68. FLATS TO LET

Small and terrace flats in Ahmed Chamber, newly built on up-to-date style with automatic lift. Near Regal Cinema, Apollo Bunder, high locality, comfortable residential accommodation. Rents moderate. View premises or 'phone 23152. (11568)

Bombay's finest flats, facing sea, unrivalled view and situation, to let at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation. Cool breeze, throughout day and night. Rents very moderate. Apply on premises. (11576)

To Let—at Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most up to date small and big flats for residence and offices. Also special single and double bachelor's rooms furnished or unfurnished. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11561)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE

APPLICANTS for the appointment of Probationary Assistant Manager, Docks, are informed that the post has been filled.

F. A. BORISSOW,
Manager.

31st March, 1939.

(10931)

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated In India)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1939, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1938
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs Farrokh E. Bharucha and F. S. Mehta, who retire under Article 95 of the Articles of Association, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st April, 1939, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board.
M. M. MUNDKUR,
Manager

Bombay, 24th March 1939.

(10926)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Health Visitors' Institute, Bombay. Lady students desiring to appear for the Health Visitors' Diploma Examination of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council should apply not later than 10th May, 1939, to the undersigned. The course for the Diploma extends over a period of 12 months and will commence from 5th June 1939. Applicants for training should have completed 6th Std. English and be Midwives registered with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council. The prospectus of the Institute and the Application Form can be obtained from the undersigned on sending eight annas postage stamps for the same, or in person between 10 and 2 p.m. (S.T.) on week days. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in Hospital, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, Bombay, 7. (10927)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential and hard-working men to take up our Agency for Life business on attractive terms. Please apply to Volkart Brothers, Branch Managers, Winterthur Swiss Life Assurance Company, Ltd., P. O. Box No. 199, Bombay. (11574)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Excellent Building site for factory in Bombay, 5 minutes walk from Rly. Station, Pucca Building area, 350 brass or more. Apply Box No. 11563, "Bombay Chronicle".

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Shall buy latest designs of mo-dern style wooden furniture. Write Box No. 11560, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

Unique Opportunity

With the object of expanding the Company's Indian establishment and to extend their activities to provinces not worked at present, the WINTERTHUR SWISS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD., intends to appoint capable and influential persons as BRANCH MANAGERS and INSPECTORS at salaries from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. The Company also contemplates increasing its Bombay establishment by appointing new Inspectors, and will be glad to receive applications for these posts, which will carry a salary of about Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Candidates must have held similar positions in the past and be able to show proof of their previous business production. Further applications from persons without previous experience of this business, who wish to take up Life Assurance fieldwork as their career and who are of good education and standing, will also be favourably considered for training, with the object of being appointed ultimately as Inspectors and in higher-grade posts. Please apply in writing, stating age, present position, etc., to VOLKART BROTHERS, Insurance Department, P. O. Box No. 199 Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 7th, 8th and 10th April, 1939, these days being Public Holidays (EASTER) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th March, 1939.

(10907)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,

Head Office:
Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. B. G. MEHTA, a Policyholder of the Society, desires to propose at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Society to be held on the 12th April, 1939, the nominations of Messrs K. S. Aiyar and Co., 49 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and Messrs Shah and Co., Registered Accountants of 418, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2, as joint Auditors to the Office of the Auditors of the Society under Section 144(b) of the Indian Companies Act 1936, for the year commencing from January, 1939.

By Order of the Board.
J. M. CORDEIRO.

Bombay, 30-3-1939.

(10929)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

ARTIFICER APPRENTICES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES now exist for educated youths who desire to join the Royal Indian Navy as apprentices in the various Engineering Branches.

The apprenticeship is of 4½ years' duration and comprises scholastic, technical and practical workshop training. On completing their apprenticeship, apprentices are promoted to Artificers and serve at sea in ships of the Royal Indian Navy.

Apprentices and Artificers are paid at the following rates with free food, clothing and accommodation:—

Apprentices—Rs. 20-40 per mensem.

Artificers—Rs. 50-130 per mensem.

Artificers promoted to Warrant Officers—(Limited vacancies) Rs. 130-270 per mensem.

Candidates for recruitment in May, 1939, must be Indian subjects, have matriculated or passed the Junior Cambridge Examination with science and mathematics, and attained the age of 17 but not more than 20 on the 15th May, 1939.

Pamphlet containing full particulars and the Official application forms may be obtained up to 20th April, 1939, from the:—

Officer-In-Charge,
Mechanical Training Establishment,
R. I. N. Depot, Bombay.

Applications for pamphlets will not be considered unless copies of educational attainments and the date of birth of the intending candidates are attached to the application.

10930

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VISHWASRAO MOROBA TALPADE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Release, dated the 20th March, 1894, made between RADHABAI, widow of Balkrishna Sakharam for herself and as mother and guardian of her minor son and daughters BALARAM BALKRISHNA, BENABAI, SONABAI, SUNDERABAI and GUJARBAI, of the one part and ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA and KHANDERAO BALKRISHNA of the other part, and the Conveyance dated the 22nd December, 1894, made between ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA and KHANDERAO BALKRISHNA of the one part and MOROBA PANDURANG of the other part relating to the said property have been LOST or MISLED. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or against or in respect of the said title deeds by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale of the said property to our clients will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above period and the same shall be considered and treated as waived or abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tadwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3562 and Old Street No. 2, New Street No. 41, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 548 of Bhuleshwar Division and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Babajee Shimpi, on or towards the West by the property of Mahadev Yesoo, on or towards the North by the property of Kaikhusroo Meherban Iranee and on or towards the South by the property of Balkrishna Arjoon Sett.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1939.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

80, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

10933

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VINCENT ROAD (NAIGAUM CROSS ROAD), DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nihalchand Nathmal and Jashraj Rajmal, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Esmail Tyeb Chhapra, the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of November 1935 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Monday the 3rd day of April 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Leasehold land with the messuage standing thereon situate lying and being on the Vincent Road Dadar without the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 813 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 5/76 Dadar Naigaum Division in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F ward No. 825 (2B) and (2AC) and Street No. 185 (3A) 185 AD and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to Banubai D. Bilimoria, on or towards the West by the private Road for the Estate now called Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the North by the Landlord's plot No. 7 and on or towards the South by plot No. 5.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 MOTOR TRUCKS

Under instructions from the Court Receiver (Suit No. 2039 of 1938 Bank of Hindustan Ltd. v/s. C. J. Sopher) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Monday the 17th April 1939 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Taja Noora (Mishari) stable at Morland Road Eyculla the following:

1 "International" Truck 1937 Model 1 1/2 ton 26.3 H.P. No. T 9774.
1 "Oldsmobile" Truck 1938 Model 1 1/2 ton 28.4 H.P. No. T 4146.
1 "Oldsmobile" Truck 1938 Model 1 1/2 ton 28.4 H.P. No. T 4307.
1 "Oldsmobile" Truck 1938 Model 1 1/2 ton 28.4 H.P. No. N 4234.
1 "Oldsmobile" Passenger Truck 1937 Model 1 1/2 ton 28.4 H.P. 22 Passengers No. N 4447.

On view from the 15th instant.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 16AA: 16A: 16B 16BBBB: 9 Case No. 33: 32: 31: 9. Love Grove Road, Worli.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1939, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron Packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds, at Carnac Bridge Deport, and at important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

The EXCELSIOR
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Thrilling Drama of the South Seas:
"WALLABY JIM OF THE ISLANDS"
Starring the Dashing
GEORGE HOUSTON

WADIAS'
WONDER THRILLER
JUNGLE KING
THE GREATEST SHOW
GOING IN THE TOWN
Featuring:—
JOHN CAVAS
Pramilla, Agha, Mehru.
Director:—
NARI GHADIALI
Supervision:—
HOMI WADIA
LAMINGTON
Daily: 5-15, 7-45, 10-15
Matinee on Fri., Sat., Sun., At 2-15 p.m.

NEW BRAND COPY
CHANDIDAS
NEW THEATRES' GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT
2nd WEEK
DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.
MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
MINERVA

IF YOUR FATHER BECOMES A CROOK SO THAT THE WORLD MAY KNOW YOU AS A GENTLEMAN
WHAT WILL YOU DO?
SAGAR
Answers THIS VITAL Question
IN
"HER LAST DESIRE"
ON
THE 7TH APRIL
AT
MINERVA
BOMBAY

HUNS PICTURES'
DEVATA
EIGHTH WEEK
WEST-END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45
A SUPREME RELEASE:—

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	9 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 38	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	9 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.
Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.
Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.
Departures from Juhu: Monday & Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.
Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Digby On Leave

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

A send-off was given by the members of the local Bar and Bench, to Mr. K. G. Digby, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, who has proceeded on leave yesterday.

He was seen off and garlanded at the railway station by a large number of his friends and admirers. He has left by the Bombay Mail to Allahabad, from where he will proceed to Bamrauli and then fly to England.

He is expected to return to India after the summer vacation and in the meantime, during his absence he will be relieved by Mr. K. G. Athawale, Additional District and Sessions Judge.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TRAM WORKERS' UNION SCORES

Victimisation And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, April 1.

The buses and trams in the city were running at slow speed for the last two days as result of which considerable dislocation in traffic was caused.

It is understood that the cause of this development is the resentment of the Bus and tram workers against the dismissal of some workers for alleged rash driving.

The Joint Council of the Bus and Tram Workers' Union which represents 85 per cent. of the traffic bus, is of the opinion that it is impossible to run buses and trams according to the duty schedule of the B.E.S.T. Company without speeding. The action of the drivers in driving the buses and trams slowly for the last two days was for giving a practical demonstration of the truth of the contention.

It appears the officials of the Company failed to make the workers run the buses and tram on time in spite of victimisation and they again drove to-day at higher speed than allowed by the Company according to the duty schedule. Ultimately the officials approached the Union and it was after the instruction of the Union that the trams and buses are being driven from this afternoon normally.—United Press.

G. I. P. OFFICIAL ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 2.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" by the jury, Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted yesterday Joseph Arthur Barrow, an official from the G. I. P. Railway Power House at Chola, who was committed to the Sessions by the Kalyan Resident Magistrate, Mr. P. K. Kharkar, for an offence under Sec. 477 of the Indian Penal Code namely destruction of valuable securities with dishonest and fraudulent intention.

The prosecution alleged that the accused took over two promissory notes of the value of Rs. 900 and odd from his creditor Tarachand Kasturji of Kalyan, for renewal and tore strem to pieces evidently with the intention of escaping legal liability.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The view of the Sessions Judge that no dishonest intention on the part of the accused could be inferred looking to all the other circumstances, found favour with the jurors, who declared the accused "not guilty."

The Judge holding the verdict a proper one, acquitted the accused.

Messrs. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana and Juvekar, Advocate, Bombay, appeared for the crown and the defence respectively.

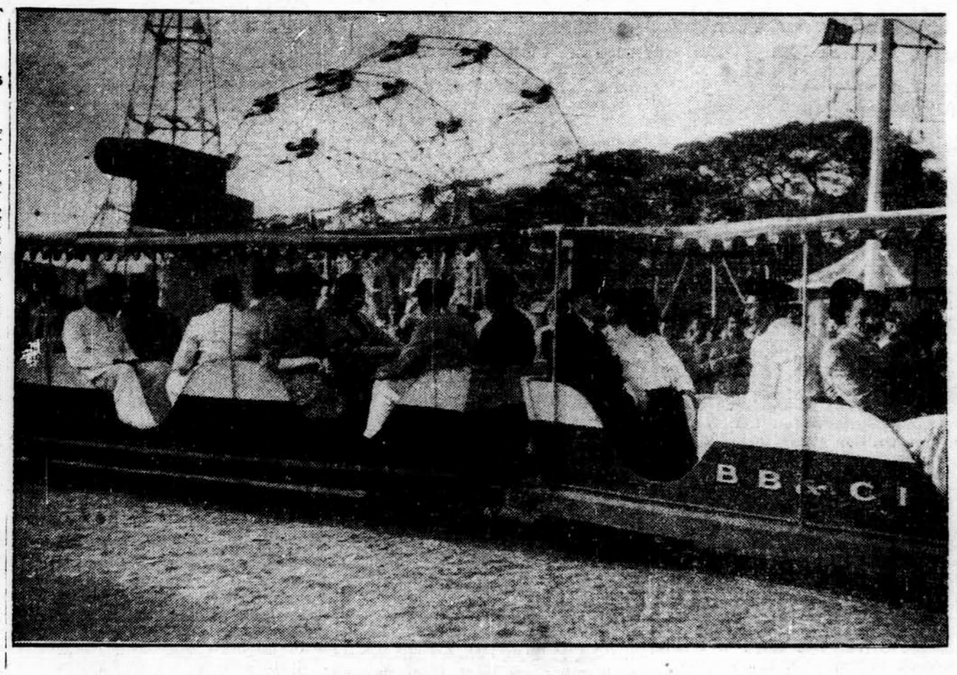
GUJARAT'S GREATEST SCHOLAR

Hemchandra Celebrations At Patan

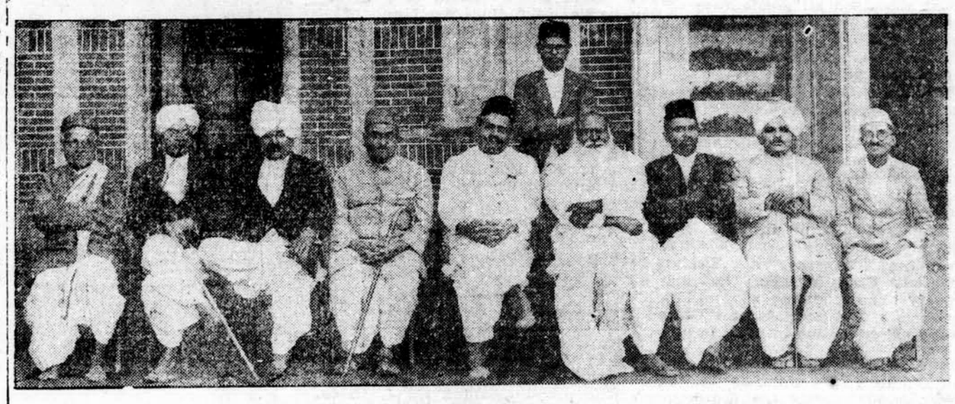
In pursuance of the decision of the Karachi session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parsishad, a function to celebrate the memory of Acharya Hemchandra Suri, "scholar, saint and politician" of the 12th century Gujerat will be held at Patan, the old capital of the Chalukya Empire, on April 7, 8 and 9, when Mr. K. M. Munshi, President of the Parishad will preside.

Mr. Munshi who portrayed Shri Hemchandracharya as a young Sadhu on the banks of the Narmada when he was only a boy, will declare open the Gnyan Mandir which Hemchandra Rohanlal and his brothers had built to house the old invaluable manuscripts which are at present lie scattered in the Jain temples of Patan. The Government of Baroda which has been doing excavation work in Patan, is holding a small exhibition in this connection.

Mr. Munshi, it will be recalled, pleaded as President of the Sahitya Parishad, for giving back Acharya Hemchandra "his rightful place as one of the foremost of Indian scholars of all times and as the greatest scholar of Gujarat."



His Excellency the Governor (right centre in felt hat) and Lady Lumley go on a trip in the miniature train named "The Flying Ranee" at the Indian Industries Fair, on the Azad Maidan.



Members of the Rural Education Society of Satara, with Rao Bahadur M. B. Mehta, president in the centre.

HANSA

Yet Another NEW STAR

and

RAMA SHUKUL

of "BHABI" fame

HAVE RISEN TO STARDOM

in

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST RELEASE:

2nd Week

NAV-JEEVAN

AN UNIQUE STORY

You will see in it the Hero, the Heroine and other Principal Characters in Modern as well as Ancient Costumes and Settings.

Says the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE":—

"NAV-JEEVAN" is to be welcomed as one of the pioneer attempts to use the Screen for brightening our lives and lightening our worries.

HANSA as "MENAKA" has a simple charm and one of the most bewitching smiles on the Indian Screen.

Supported By:—

MUMTAZ ALI, SAROJ BORKAR, V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA, RAI MOHAN, RANI BALA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

SEE THIS PICTURE TO-DAY . AT ROXY

The two hearts pinned for each other.....

BUT

There stood a big barrier between them.....

It was none other than our own Society . . .

WHY . . . . . ?

SEE

Tumhari Jeet

(THE RISE)

—:Starring:—

Chaya Devi, Muzamil, Devbala, Ramola, Natwar, R. P. Kapoor, etc.,

AT

CAPITOL CINEMA ON 7th APRIL

This is a FILM CORPORATION PICTURE

Pre-Prohibition Days

What fury of late is crept into our feasts?
What honour is given to the drunk'nest guests?
What reputation to bear one glass more
When oft the bearer is borne out of door?

DR. JOHNSON.

A keen young cricketer, who may be a future West Indies player and capable batsman. He put up a good show at a match between the sailors of H.M.S. "Vindictive" and young West Indians.

PROHIBITION IN VALOD

Hansa Mehta's Tribute To Voluntary Decision Of Villagers

SURAT, April 2.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm Mrs. Hansa Mehta Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of Bombay, inaugurated prohibition in Valod Mahal near Bardoli yesterday. She was taken in a procession which was joined by Congress workers and Excise Officers.

Addressing a huge meeting Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that while some people in Bombay had opposed prohibition, it was necessary for the good of the poor villagers. It was at the instance of the people of Valod themselves that the Government had introduced prohibition here. She was of opinion that prohibition would not only save people's money but also help the cause of adult education.

Concluding Mrs. Mehta exhorted the audience to give their whole hearted support to Government in this great work.

Mrs. Mehta later left for Bombay.—United Press.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai was elected President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association at the annual meeting held to-day.—A.P.

Ban For Alleged Fomenting Of Communal Hatred

HAZARIBAGH, April 1.

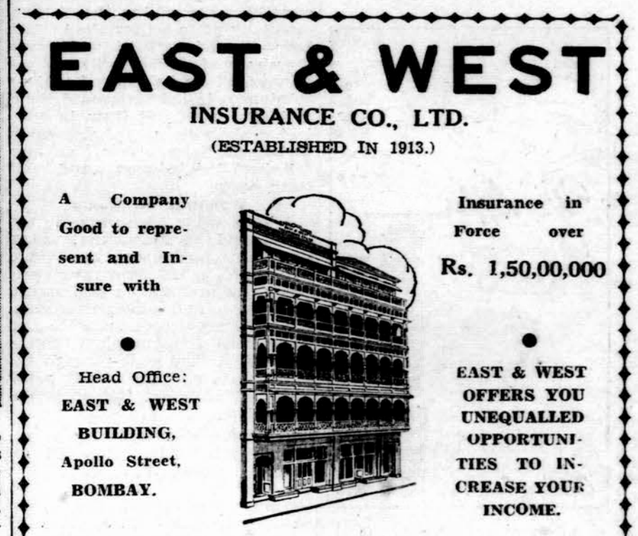
Maulvi A. H. Quadri, a Muslim Leaguer was served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. restricting him from visiting or staying at Dhanwar and Lal Bazar or at any place within the jurisdiction of Dhanwar police station for a period of two months.

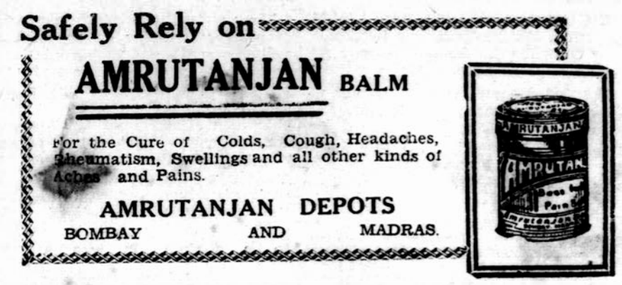
It is alleged that he has been fomenting communal hatred between two communities at Dhanwar which was likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility.—United Press.

The annual conference of the Bihar Provincial Jamiat-ul-Ulema will be held from May 4 to 6 next at Laheriasarai in Darbhanga district.

Stock-taking
SALE
NOW ON
12½% TO 50% Reductions
SILKS AT SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES
Real Silk Chiffon at Rs. 1/6 per yd.
Real Silk Fine Georgette at Rs. 1/12 per yd.
Real Printed Heavy Georgette at Rs. 2/4 per yd.
Irish Linen from Rs. 1/8 per yd.
Most durable real fine quality liberty silk at Rs. 2/8 per yd.
Several silk materials from Re. 1/-
Latest French & English materials from Rs. 2/12.
Striped Shirting Silk Rs. 1/10.
Best white shirting silk from Re. 1 to Re. 1/14 per yd.
Also see fine styles in Silk Lingerie, Prices greatly reduced.
JEWELLERY
Prices of modern jewellery have been reduced to the last anna! Our sale, therefore, offers you a unique opportunity for sound investment.
CARPETS
Persian and Indian carpets at alluring prices! Furnish your homes while the Sale is on.
CURIOS
If you are a collector, you will welcome this rare chance of buying old bronze, ivoryware, etc., at 25% to 50% reductions.
POHOOMULL BROS (INDIA)
275 HORNBY RD. BOMBAY.

SPEED with SAFETY
Mile after mile of safe, effortless riding is yours when you buy a Raleigh. This famous cycle is fitted with extra dependable brakes, a super sprung saddle and many other refinements including chromium-plated steel spokes. Raleigh cycles incorporate the best design and the best workmanship—yet the cost is within reach of every cyclist's pocket.
Obtainable from all good Dealers everywhere
POINTS OF RALEIGH PERFECTION
Point No. 1
BRAKES. Every Raleigh cycle has rim-type easy action brakes fitted with extra durable brake blocks, giving ease of control and long wear.
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE


EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1913.)
A Company Good to represent and Insure with
Head Office: EAST & WEST BUILDING, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Insurance in Force over Rs. 1,50,00,000
EAST & WEST OFFERS YOU UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Steady progress, Strong financial position backed by 25 years of constructive service and economic management.
For particulars please apply to: SECRETARIES


Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Don't wait for the rains! Make your roof watertight now with the world's finest weather-proofing felt—

"SERVAL"
ASBESTOS FELT

Made of minerals, 'Serval' does not rot through exposure.....it is 100% durable.....and by far the most economical way of excluding damp.

* Roofs cost more to lay in the Monsoon because work is interrupted by rain. Write for particulars immediately to:—

FEATHERSTONE & COZENS (DEPT BC)
Bombay Mutual Annexe
Gunbow Street — Bombay

HOW TO BANISH FEVER WEAKNESS

Fever poisons destroy your nerve and muscle tissues. That's why it is so difficult to get your strength back.

These wasted tissues must be rebuilt, but your stomach is too weak to take ordinary foods. Doctors have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate.

What's more, Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It quickly pours new strength and vitality into your body. Convalescence is shortened.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

MADE IN INDIA

Manufactured by AMCO LIMITED, Mysore Road, BANGALORE CITY

Sole Distributors of Dry Cells for Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar:—

Messrs. SARAD & CO., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Sole Agents for AMCO, NATIONAL and MYSORE Batteries for Gujrat District:—

SHETH HASANBHAI JIVABHAI, Prop. Haldervas Motor Service, Outside Saranpur Darwaja, AHMEDABAD.

Wanted District Agents for Bombay Presidency and Rajputana

•Write to:—
AMCO LIMITED, Post Box No. 381, BOMBAY.

AMCO LIMITED, Mysore Road, BANGALORE CITY.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO MADAME CURIE

BY SIR WILLIAM BRAGG IN A BROADCAST.

Madame Curie is notable because in the first place she made one of the most important discoveries in modern science and in the second place she would not have made it if she had not been a very remarkable woman. If we are to understand the nature and importance of her discovery we must know something of the state of scientific knowledge at the time when she made it.

In the autumn of 1895 Professor Rontgen of Wurzburg in Bavaria discovered the rays that bear his name and for brevity are usually called X-rays. He found that the rays could pass fairly easily through many opaque things, an aluminium sheet for example, or the flesh of his hand; but were stopped by a sheet of lead, and in fact were hindered by any substance containing heavy atoms, such as the bones of his hand which contained calcium. So he got the first X-ray picture.

The world was astounded by Rontgen's discovery. It was a revelation that there were radiations which could go where ordinary light could not go, and traverse substances which to the human eye seemed opaque. Eyes, in fact, cannot see these radiations: they are made to see only such light as comes from the sun.

Complement of Electrons

There are three principal ways of detecting the Rontgen rays. By their action certain substances are caused to phosphoresce or glow—that is how they revealed themselves to Rontgen. Another employs their action on a photographic plate; this is now the usual method. The third is less simple, but has its own special importance and it is the method which was used by Madame Curie. When the X-rays, and other rays to be described presently, traverse the air or any gas, they strip from the atoms of the air some of the electrons which are attached to them.

Atoms deprived of their proper complement of electrons are positively charged with electricity: the electrons that are set free attach themselves to other atoms, overloading them with electrons and giving them a negative charge. If an electric force is applied when the radiations have gone by, the positive atoms are carried one way, and the negatives the other: the electric charges can be collected and their quantity measured. This is an effective and quantitative way of detecting the radiations, though it is in some ways troublesome.

The next stage on the way to the work of Madame Curie was the discovery in February, 1896, of a new source of radiations which differed from the X-ray, but were to be detected in the same three ways. Henri Baccquerel thought—as others were thinking—that possibly the phosphorescent substance in Rontgen's experiment might themselves emit something resembling the X-rays, especially after they had first been exposed to light and were thereby made temporarily phosphorescent. So he exposed various substances to light, wrapped them in black paper, put them in contact each with a photographic plate, sometimes with a thin metal sheet in between, and put them away.

Wonderful Uranium

After a while he developed the plates and he found that some had been acted upon: these were plates which had been near compounds of uranium—a well-known promoter of phosphorescence. Clearly some sort of radiation had come from the uranium-bearing material; it had gone through the silver plate and the black paper and had acted on the photographic plate.

He found also to his own astonishment, and that of the scientific world, that there was no need to expose the uranium composed to light in order to give it the power of radiating: it gave off rays all the time without being prompted to do so. And to all appearances the uranium compound was not changed, it sent out radiation which was a form of energy and yet was not consumed. This was subversive of all previous conceptions as to the nature of matter: people thought that they were at least sure of the stable condition of the atoms.

They were the ultimate elements of matter: capable of assemblage and reassemblage in an infinite number of ways, but each in itself indestructible and unchangeable. But how could the atoms continuously part with energy which they must be supposed to contain as an essential part of their structure and yet be none the worse? The foundations of the world as then conceived seemed to be shaken. It was a very simple little experiment that Becquerel did in his laboratory, but it staggered the thinkers of the day.

(Continued on page 4.)

Properties Of Steels

Many theories were put forward in the hope of finding a solution of the difficulty. One ingenious idea, suggested by, among others, Madame Curie herself, was that space was full of unperceived radiations which the uranium caught and redistributed in a form which could then be detected. It was quickly abandoned.

Now we come to the time when Madame Curie began her contribution to the great advance in natural knowledge. It was in 1897 when she was thirty years old. She had already made a name for herself by a research into the magnetic properties of various steels; her academic career had been highly successful. She had been married for two years to Pierre Curie, a well-known physicist and teacher.

If she was to go further in a science career she must win a doctor's degree. She must write a thesis which showed power and originality and must be based on research work of her own. What should she choose as the subject of it? No doubt she and her husband discussed all possibilities together, and yet there was one opportunity that stood out above the rest, and they had the vision of genius and saw it.

We know with what furious energy Madame Curie flung herself into the quest she had determined upon. She would make an exhaustive enquiry into all the minerals she could lay hands on, to see if there were any other substances that had the radioactive properties of uranium. She quickly found one new radioactive substance, thorium; a German physicist Schmidt made the discovery simultaneously and independently. But now Madame Curie went off on a line of her own.

Helping Her Husband

Examining a mineral called pitchblende, one of the uranium-bearing substances, she found that it was more active than pure uranium itself. She saw that there must be something in the mineral which was not uranium, was more radioactive than uranium and yet was associated with it. In her measurements she was no doubt materially helped by her husband.

Particularly she had the advantage of her husband's experience with the working of an instrument which he and his brother had developed for the purpose of measuring the electrical state of the air through which radiations had passed. This was essential to the third method of detecting radiations which I have already described.

So she set to work on the enterprise which was to add so great a field to science. She laboured in a wretched little laboratory, or rather in a miserable little courtyard attached to that laboratory in which the physical measurements were carried out. The roof leaked, and the places on the benches where the drips fell were marked with chalk, so that nothing should be put there if it might be injured.

Outside the little lady boiled and distilled, precipitated and fractionated for months that grew to be years; employing all her chemical knowledge to divide, step by step, the uranium-bearing mineral into parts which contained and did not contain the powerful source which she knew must be there. Always the former became less and less, the latter more obviously strong. Her work differed from all previous chemical work, because she used the new electrical method to test her progress at each stage.

Radioactive Substance

The ordinary methods of chemistry, weighing, appearances and so on, were useless. That which was eventually to reward her search was far too small to be detected by the old methods: it was in the end found to be far less than a millionth part of the pitchblende with which she began. In July, 1898, she had progressed so far that she could announce the discovery of a radioactive substance, new to science, associated with uranium in pitchblende; and she had to name it. We can imagine her happiness and pride when she could embody in the name 'polonium' some of her passionate love for her native country Poland.

A few months later she found a second radioactive material, and called it 'radium.' Mlle. Eve Curie tells us in the delightful book* in which she describes her mother's life and work that she was a little disappointed because she had given the name 'polonium' to the earlier and less magnificent discovery.

The Austrian Government presented the Curies with a large quantity of pitchblende from the mines in Joachimsthal. By 1902 their continuous labour had extracted a few milligrammes of radium chloride, a tiny quantity but sufficient for the verification by the old and recognised methods of the existence of a new substance. Though it possessed properties which had never been heard of before, it had its spectrum and its atomic weight like all the elements already known. Radium was a true element, in fact a metal.

Astonishing Results

You will be asking wherein lay the importance of these discoveries. You must remember that all material substances are made of atoms of various kinds. What the Curies had found threw an entirely new light on atomic structure, of which indeed very little had been known before. Fresh fields of experimental research were opened up in which men have been working ever since with astonishing results. Incidentally, as you all know, it has been found that radioactivity has a strange effect on living matter.

In particular it often has a healing influence in cases of the dreaded, disease, cancer. The powerful radiations have their dangers also, from which Madame Curie herself did not entirely escape. The right use of radium in the cancer hospital depends upon an intimate knowledge of the properties of radium itself and of the many other radioactive substances that are found to be associated with it. For this purpose the results of Madame Curie's researches are invaluable.

The preparations in the laboratory grew in number and importance. Sometimes Pierre and Marie went back in the dark of the evening and sat in quiet happiness watching the glow of the vessels on the shelves, for at this stage the activity was strong enough to cause fluorescence in the glass, and the glow could be seen when the daylight had gone.

Recognition of the value of what they had done came in due time: slowly at first but in the end in a chorus of praise and admiration. We in England are not a little proud to think that the earliest honour which they received came to them in 1903 when they were invited to London to lecture at the Royal Institution and to receive the Davy Medal from the Royal Society. Later in the same year they were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1911 the Nobel Prize for Chemistry was given to Madame Curie alone: she had then lost her husband by a grievous street accident.

Reserved Women

After her husband's death Madame Curie went on her strenuous way alone. She made more discoveries: she opened a way for other discoverers. I think that I may be allowed here to refer to a debt which I owe myself to the Curies. A few sentences in one of their papers described a certain experiment; the result of that experiment suggested to me an occasion for a new research. If I had not read those words I should not be here to-day.

What I have already said will have given you some idea of Madame Curie's character, of her love of science and of her tremendous energy. Her work was her first consideration. To her and to her husband money meant only the opportunity of serving science and thereby humanity; and honours were entirely unsought.

Yet honours were showered upon her; laboratories and institutes were founded to carry on her work. You will want to know what she was like.

The world in general would see a quiet reserved woman, very simply dressed. To anyone who could talk to her about her subjects she was immediately eager and vivacious. To get some idea of her intimate personality you must read the wonderful story of her life as it is told fully and beautifully in the book which her daughter has written.

Post Graduate Clinical Training In Madras

MADRAS, March 31.

The Government of Madras have issued orders sanctioning the admission of lady L.I.M. candidates for post-graduate clinical training in the Victoria Caste and 'Gosha' Hospital, Madras. A fee of Rs. 30 per month will be levied from each candidate belong to this province, says a Press note issued in this conaection and a fee of Rs. 60 per month from each candidate coming from outside the province.

The training is optional, and candidates may undergo the training for as many months as they choose, subject to a maximum of six months and minimum of one month.—United Press.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

'Times Of India' Hold Bhopal Wanderers To A Draw: Muneer's Masterly Display

The "Times of India" exceeded the expectations of even their staunchest supporters when they held the Bhopal Wanderers to a draw in yesterday's Aga Khan fixture. The Pressmen played well to a man; but it is to the credit of their defence that they have at all lived to fight the issue once again, K. S. Lynn and Menezes in particular presenting an almost impenetrable bulwark against the evils of what, on paper, is the most formidable of attacking lines in this year's up-country challenge.

Muneer, whom Bombay has not forgotten as the man who turned the tide in favour of the Bhagwant Club in last year's Finals, again gave a masterly performance, and saved the Wanderers what otherwise might have been an immediate return to Bhopal. Shakoor, the Wanderers' centre-forward, also displayed a lot of pretty stick-work, but has not that intelligent distribution which is the 'sine qua non' of a leader of the attack. He blundered seriously in keeping the game consistently on to his right, and starved Muneer out of his due share in the day's proceedings, thereby staving off for the "Times of India" their greatest danger.

THE GAME.

Within the first two minutes of the start, Correia found the Bhopal net, but was pulled up for sticks; and after the Wanderers had made a few fruitless visits to "The Times"" territory, Mendis, the latter's right extreme, started a movement which resulted in Effie getting the ball in close range of the Wanderers' circle. There was just one defender for Effie to get through, which he did and found the Bhopal boards well and hard. (1—0). A minute later, Effie put Correia in possession close to the Bhopal goal, but the latter infringed the "sticks" rule, thereby losing a golden opportunity of consolidating his side's position.

BHOPAL GET LEVEL.

The game now veered round to "The Times"" twenty-five, and the Pressmen's goal had the narrowest of escapes, a lightning drive sent in by Siri just flying over the cross-bar. And then Muneer started on one of his glorious expeditions. He obtained possession of the ball midfield, proceeded majestically part four of "The Times"" defenders, and found the inside corner of his opponents' goal (1—1).

Seven minutes after re-start, Nazir, the Bhopal left extreme, received a pass from Muneer after this player had drawn out "The Times"" goalie, but the former pushed the ball wide off the posts. Correia of "The Times" was now catching the eye for frequent onrushes towards the Bhopal goal, but was invariably robbed of the ball when well within the circle. The last five minutes of the second-half, Bhopal gained mastery over the situation but were unable to drive home any advantage, and a full hour's play saw both teams level.

In the extra time which followed, the Wanderers again took control of the game, but the Pressmen gave away nothing and managed to defer the decision until their next meeting.

RESULT:—
Bhopal Wanderers 1 goal.
"Times of India" 1 goal.

THE TEAMS:—Bhopal Wanderers—Bostan Khan; Ismail and Farooq; Nazer, Ahsan, Kifayat; Ahmed Sher, Siri, Shakoor, Muneer and Nazir.

"Times of India":—Mendoza; Easdon and Thomas; Menezes, Lynn, and Fernandes; Petty, Correia, Effie, Pereira, and Mendis.

Umpires:—Messrs. H. S. Lynn and B. J. D'Souza.

MONDAY'S GAMES.

4-15—Bhagwant Club vs. B. E. S. T. (Exhibition match).

5-30—St. Patrick's vs. City Police (Tournament Fixture).

BOVRIL FOR EMERGENCY

Presiding at the Forty-second Annual General Meeting of Bovril Ltd., held in London, 22nd February 1939, the Lord Luke, K.B.E. (Chairman), after dealing with the Company's Accounts said he was on the high seas on his way home from America during the crisis last September, and on his arrival home in October he noticed in the papers a photograph of a collection of various packets of food products that had been collected for sale for charity. They were termed "hoarded goods" and there seemed to be more bottles of Bovril than any other product in the photograph. This was not surprising but what was very surprising was that it should be considered hoarding for the housekeeper to purchase an extra stock of Bovril, unless she had done so in a hurry at the last minute. The kind of hoarding which was objectionable was obviously that last-minute rush, when a crisis arrived, to buy up and hoard away a large stock. On the other hand, to buy a reasonable stock of Bovril 'before' a crisis arrived seemed a proper thing to do. Those who purchased Bovril for a period ahead were actually leaving more chance in a crisis for those who had not got stocks to get what was available in the shops.

In September last year, Bovril Ltd., and its associates had in England about two years' normal sales supply. At a time of crisis, however, it was obviously more difficult to cope with last-minute demands. Those, therefore, who were wise would see to it that they obtained extra supplies before a time of crisis and that they maintained these extra supplies in their store cupboards. Actually to-day the Company's supplies were even larger than they were in September last year and the Company was therefore capable of providing extra supplies, without dislocating normal distribution, for all those wise people who wished to have stocks of Bovril in store.

The Company would endeavour to see to it that the supplies of Bovril for ordinary everyday use as a beverage, for cooking, and for use in illness or convalescence were sufficient, and they would actually be helped in this if people who could afford to lay in supplies laid them in and maintained them as a matter of course, without waiting for an emergency to arise.

INCREASED BOVRIL EXPORTS

In spite of the disturbed conditions of the world's trade, the Bovril export trade showed an increase over the previous year.

The Duke of Atholl (Vice-chairman), said: The world was in a terrible state, morally, financially, and commercially, but the Company's product had won right through at every point during these difficult time because it was a genuine article, it was easy to handle, it kept well, and incidentally, he supposed, it was about the greatest comfort in times of adversity.

KOLHAPUR RACES

Commence On 4th April

Fly to

KOLHAPUR

in 2 HOURS

Details from:— Telegrams: AIRTAXIES. Telephone: 27547.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.
BRABOURNE STADIUM, FORT,

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

PLEASURE CRUISE PROGRAMME FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

FRIDAY, 7-4-'39 "LAKSHMI" Round Harbour 5-30 to 7-30 P.M.**
SATUR., 8-4-'39 "LAKSHMI" Round Dufferin 6-15 to 7-15 P.M.*
SUNDAY, 9-4-'39 "LAKSHMI" Elephanta 3-30 to 7-30 P.M.***
SUNDAY, 9-4-39 "MIRA" Round Dufferin 6-15 to 7-15 P.M.*
MONDAY, 10-4-'39 "LAKSHMI" Round Harbour 5-30 to 7-30 P.M.**

Fare per person—*0-12-0. **Rs. 1-2. ***Rs. 1-8.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.

MUSIC:—Light Refreshments at Tariff Rates.

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT APOLLO BUNDER AT THE TIME OF EMBARKATION.

100, Frere Road, KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay. 1st April, 1939. Agents.
Tel. No. 25061. Alexandra Dock Office Tel. No. 25303.

KOLHAPUR RACES

BOMBAY — KOLHAPUR AIR SERVICE

Special Arrangements have been made to pick up passengers for Kolhapur Races.

Planes will leave Juhu Every Tuesdays & Saturdays morning at 9-30 A.M. and return to Bombay on Wednesdays & Sundays respectively at 9 A.M.

Special Reduction in return fares.

Details from.— Tele { grams "AIRTAXIES" phone "27547"

Air Services Of India
BRABOURNE STADIUM Fort, BOMBAY.

DENTOL
AN IDEAL NEEM TOOTH PASTE
JEWEL OF INDIA

MEDICAL OPINION FAVOURS SMALL USE OF LIQUOR

Grant Road Parsi Association Appeal To Excise Minister, Bombay

The Textile League of the Grant Road Parsi Association has made the following appeal to the Minister of Excise Bombay:—

Sir, you are aware that the textile workers of this city as well as of the whole country together with the other employees of industrial concerns make use of liquor or fresh toddy in small quantities, after their day's work to earn a little recreation. I have made exhaustive inquiries and find that a very small number of mill hands and perhaps none of the Parsi mill hands make use of liquor and fresh toddy in excessive measure.

This League earnestly appeals that you Sir, and your colleagues will not do anything to deprive these hard working people from a little recreation they manage to get from the use of liquor or fresh toddy in a small quantity.

I hope Government of Bombay will please devote their attention to taking measures to remove other evils which are the roots of poverty amongst labouring classes.

As the object in introducing total prohibition in the city is to remove poverty from the labouring classes. I beg to suggest that a committee be appointed specially to inquire into its causes.

May I be permitted to say Sir, that the best way to total prohibition if at all it is possible, is by slow and a steady methods of educating the masses. Education alone will bring about the desired effect.

Expert medical opinion is in favour of use of fresh toddy and good liquor in small quantities. It is, therefore, necessary that Government should take such steps as would enable the public to obtain these things.

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.

JOE E. BROWN

IN

"THE GLADIATOR"

SEE him run up the BIGGEST LAUGH Score of the SEASON!

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT!

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. GLOBE THEATRES LTD. take great pleasure in offering their Capitol Theatre **(for many many years the leading English Picture House in Bombay)** to the service of the NATIONAL FILM INDUSTRY..... Utmost care will be taken to select only the BEST Indian Pictures!

Gala Opening

Saturday, April 8

FILM CORPORATION OF INDIA'S LATEST & GREATEST HIT:

THE RISE THE RISE THE RISE

("TUMHARI JEET")

Starring:

CHHAYA DEVI

And an ALL-STAR Cast!

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Britain's No. 1 Comedian:

GEORGE FORMBY

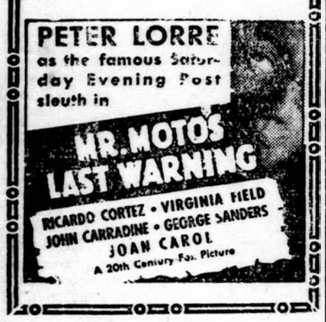
at his SCREAMIEST in

"IT'S IN THE AIR"

New Thrills! New Songs!!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


PETER LORRE
as the famous Saturday Evening Post sleuth in
MR. MOTO'S LAST WARNING
RICARDO CORTEZ • VIRGINIA FIELD
JOHN CARRADINE • GEORGE SANDERS
JOAN CAROL
A 20th Century Fox Picture

METRO

DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.

TELEPHONE 31045

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 14, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 12, 1308
Parsi Meher: 30, 1308
Hightide: 11-25; 23-36
Lowtide: 5-09; 17-22
Sunrise: 6h 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

Municipal Corporation, election of Mayor, 3-40 p.m.

St. John's Ambulance Association, general meeting, Governor presiding. Town Hall Compound, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, April 4.

Literary Campaign in City and Suburbs to be inaugurated by the Governor. C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

Wednesday, April 5.

Legislative Council, 1 p.m.

MARUTI MAHOTSAV.

Maruti Mahotsav will be celebrated in Mr. Pitale's Maruti Temple in Khetwadi Main Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) in the morning, at about six o'clock. Devotees are requested to attend.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ.

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE.

There will be a programme of Indian music at the King's Circle at Matunga between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. to-day (Monday).

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION IN BARODA.

The Government have decided to hold an exhibition of Cottage Industries in the building of the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute in Baroda on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb. The exhibition will be arranged under the direction of the department of Industries and Labour.

TEACHERS' TRAINING CAMP.

Under the auspices of the Dist. School Board, Bombay Suburban District, a Training Camp for Primary Teachers willing to work for Adult Education in the Bombay Suburban District has been organised. The Training camp will be conducted for about a week from Monday (3rd April) in the Meeting Hall of the School Board, B.S.D. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, President, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will deliver the inaugural address to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

ALL INDIA K. K. MAHASABHA.

The 22nd session of the All-India Kurmi Kshtriya Mahasabha will be celebrated on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Dasu Sinha, Advocate High Court, Patna, at Jhargram, Dist. Midnapur, (Bengal).

On the same occasion, the 1st session of the Bengal Kurmi Kshtriya conference will be celebrated, under the Presidentship of Mr. Lakshman Prasad Sinha Zamindar, Calcutta.

MASKATI DISPENSARY.

The number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of March 1939, as under:—Men 4895, Women 5869, Children 5481, Labour 5, making a Total of 16250.

A Press Note issued by the Information Officer, Baroda State:—The Government have sanctioned the proposals to charge interest at 3-1/2 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. on loans advanced to Pump, Engine co-operative societies, uniformly on the lines of tagavi loans, as well as on the arrears of the same from 1-8-1938.

SHREE MAHETAJI ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general meeting of Shri Mahetaji Association will be held on Sunday 16th April 1939 at 9 a.m. at Joshi Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, to consider the recommendation of the Managing Committee to change the name of the Association and to approve and adopt the constitution.

An ordinary general meeting of Shri Mahetaji Association will be held on the same day at 10 a.m. at Joshi Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, to elect the Managing Committee for the year.

"CHILD IN THE HOME" EXHIBITION

A special show of the popular adventure film "Meeting on the Bounty" will be held on Sunday the 16th April, at 10 a.m. at the Regal Cinema in aid of "Child in the Home" exhibition (organized by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal). The rates Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 and 0/9 for reserved seats and 6 annas for unreserved seats. Tickets may be had from the theatre or from Mrs. Yodh, 5, Nepean Sea Road.

DR. BHAU DAJI MEMORIAL PRIZES

Essays from the Students of the Goud Saraswat Community, studying in Colleges and High Schools, in the Provinces of Bombay, are invited for the Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial Prizes, before 25th June 1939. Intending competitors are requested to obtain particulars of the subjects from the Secretary, Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Bombay, April 1.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Student Branch, the Gilder Tank Play Ground, the Byculla Branch and the Procter Branch of the Y.M.C.A. and afterwards presided at the Annual Meeting at the Procter Branch.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"The Gladiator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"It's in the Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 3-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mr. Moto's Last Warning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"You Can't Take it with you" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wallaby Jim of The Islands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Robinhood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Rifle Girl" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10-54 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

Girgaum District Congress Committee's Annual Elections

An annual election of the Girgaum District Congress Committee to elect a council of 25 members for the year 1939 will be held on Sunday the 23rd April 1939 at Congress House.

The system of voting shall be ballot and duly qualified member shall have as many votes as the seates to be filled which he may give to one candidate or may distribute between such candidates and in such manner as he thinks fit.

Any duly qualified member on the Roll of the Girgaum District Congress Committee may be nominated for the ofhce of a member of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. All nominations of candidates shall be proposed and seconded by duly qualified members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

The nomination papers are made available from 2nd April 1939 at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee Congress House any day except Monday between 7-30 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The last date of filling nominations is 12th April 1939.

BHATIA STREE MANDAL BALMANDIRS' GATHERING.

An annual gathering of Balmandirs of Bhatia Stree Mandal (Balmandirs under auspices of Bhatia Stree Mandal) has been arranged under the presidentship of Sjt. Purshottamdas Kanji on (Thursday) April 6 at 4-30 p.m. S.T. at "Bhagwan Bhuwan" Mint Road, Fort.

BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB'S PARTY TO AJANTA.

The Bombay Field Club has arranged a visit to the Ajanta and Ellora Caves during Easter. The party will start from Bombay on the evening of Thursday, 6th April and is expected to return to Bombay on Tuesday. Those members who wish to join it are requested to give their names to Mr. I. B. Patel, Hon. Secretary of the Club at the University School of Economics and Sociology by Tuesday, 4th April.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ, DADAR.

"Panguni Uthram" will be celebrated to-day (Monday) with Abishekam in the morning and "Panaka Pooja" at night.

S. I. BHAJANA SAMAJ.

Sri Rama Navami celebrations to-day (Monday) Harikatha performance on "Valli Parinayam" by Sriman Srirangachariar of Chidambaram at 8-30 p.m.

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ.

The Matunga Arya Samaj will celebrate its fourteenth anniversary during the Easter Holidays from 6th April to the 10th. A programme including feats of archery, muscle control and Lathi display is organised. The Hon. Dr. Gilder (on April 8) and the other Ministers will speak on the evils of drink and "Dry Bombay." Rajguru Pt. Dhurendraji Shastri, the fourth dictator will be presented with a purse and an address on April 9.

"C. K. PRABHU BABY-DAY AND HALDIKUNKU."

Under the auspicies of the C. K. Prabhu Social Club Baby-day and Haldikunku will be held at D. L. Vaidya Hall Dadar on Saturday the 15th April 1939 at 5 p.m. Mrs. Hirabai Kalyan Vaidya, will preside and distribute the prizes Free entries are invited from the parents of their babies below 3 years. Address:—Shree Dutta Bhuwan, Gokhale Road (North), Dadar.

KHADI BHANDARS WILL REMAIN OPEN TO-DAY.

The A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, its Branch at Azad Bhavan, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi and Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, will remain open to-day (Monday) and also on Monday, the 10th April, on account of the National Week reduced rates sales.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held at the New Headquarters Building, in the Town Hall compound at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday). H. E. the Governor of Bombay will preside.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 2.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to Normal
	POONA, April 2.					
Agra	92	63	—	...	...	—
Amraoti	100	81	—	...	...	—
Akola	105	76	—	...	...	—
Ahmedabad	101	73	—	...	...	—
Ajmer	87	64	—	...	...	—
Ahmednagar	101	76	—	...	...	—
Allahabad	98	71	T	...	...	—
BOMBAY	87	77	—	...	...	—
Bangalore	91	66	—	...	...	—
Baroda	101	67	—	...	...	—
Belgaum	96	65	—	...	...	—
Bijapur	99	74	—	...	...	—
Bhavnagar	101	71	—	...	...	—
Calcutta	104	74	—	...	...	—
Cawnpore	97	70	—	...	...	—
Colombo	82	76	—	1.0		+0.8
Delhi	89	62	—	...	...	—
Darjeeling	65	50	—	...	...	—0.1
Hilderabad (Dn.)	101	78	—	...	...	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	91	65	—	...	...	—
Indore	94	68	—	...	...	—
Jubbulpore	98	69	—	...	...	—
Jaipur	89	68	—	...	...	—
Karachi	86	69	—	...	...	—
Lucknow	96	65	—	...	...	—
Lahore	84	53	—	...	...	—
Mysore	94	67	—	...	...	—
Madras	92	69	—	...	...	—
Malegaon	103	73	—	...	...	—
Mussoorie	63	45	—	...	...	—0.1
Mahableshwar	86	67	—	...	...	—
Mount Abu	78	64	—	...	...	—
Nagpur	101	75	—	...	...	—
Ootacamund	67	52	—	...	...	—0.3
Patna	99	75	—	...	...	—
Peshawar	81	47	—	...	...	—0.2
Poona	101	70	—	...	...	—
Quetta	63	36	—	...	...	—
Rawalpindi	75	47	—	...	...	—0.1
Rajkot	97	65	—	...	...	—
Srinagar	62	40	—	...	...	—
Sholapur	102	78	—	...	...	—
Simla	58	45	—	...	...	—0.1
Surat	104	76	—	...	...	—

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, April 2

The weather has been dry except for a few light showers in the Central parts of the country, Assam and the extreme south, Trivandrum reporting half an inch of rain.

The temperatures were appreciably below normal over parts of north-west India.

Forecast until the evening of third—Isolated light thundershowers are likely in and around east and central India and Chota Nagpur and in north Deccan and south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

S.O.S. FROM TAMIL NAD

The Hon. Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay Branch, writes:—

The gravity of the signal is recognised by navigators and it would be an inhuman act for any skipper not to rush to the rescue of a boat after having picked up this signal.

In the Khadi world, we do find such signals from production centres from time to time. R.O.S. (Relieve our Spinners) is an equally serious signal for us to ignore. Some spinners at Tamil Nad have to be turned back on account of overstocks and want of timely relief." They have thrown out this signal and we have picked it up. We appeal to you to rush to their rescue.

Call in at the Bhandar "and insist on inspecting the stocks from these centres. Special discount rate sales during the National Week."

AKALKOT LIBRARY.

(From A Correspondent.)

"The annual meeting of the "Shri Shahaji Library", Akalkot, was held under the presidentship of Dr. H. K. Madkikar, Chief Medical Officer. The following executive was elected for the next year:—President:—Mr. M. G. Dalvi (Distt. and Sessions Judge), Vice-President:—Mr. S. L. Patil (Joint Nyayadhish, Secretaries:—Messrs. Garad and Pathak, Treasurer:—Seth Mohanlal Mehta, Auditors:—Messrs. Ganapatrao Patil, and Kharade.

And 8 other members.

MOOLJIBHOY JIVRAJ LIBRARY

The 75th annual general meeting of the institution will be held at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the institution, at 9 Dontad Cross Lane, Mandvi, when the report of the last year with the balance sheet will be ratified and there will be an election of the Managing Committee for the current year.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Managing Councillors' election of the Committee will be held on Sunday the 16th instant. The last date for filing of the nominations is 9th April 39 up to 4 p.m. (S.T.) The nomination forms are available at the Committee's office at Haines Road, opposite Khatau Makanji Mills from 8 to 9-30 a.m (S.T.), in the morning and 6 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the evening. The time and place of the election will be announced later.

BOMBAY PORT HAJ COMMITTEE

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "Alavi" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 26th March 1939. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 7th April 1939 and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in the Princes or Victoria Docks.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Instrumental Melodies 8-30 Light selection 8-50 News in English

12-30 p. m. AIR Vocalist 12-40 Samat sarang, Drut Khayal on Sitar by Karim Khan 12-45 Abdulla 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Pramilabai 1-20 All in Bhairvin 1-30 Music 3-30 Zohra Jan 4-15 Vocal duets 6-0 K Y Kale of Poona 6-25 readings from Gujarati Books 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Abdulla 8-0 Trade review (Gujarati) by O H Gheewala 8-15 Lalita Venkatram 8-35 Bhangi Valmiki Gujarati play 8-50 Pramilabai 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Master Shantaram 9-30 News in English 9-50 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon 10-5 Lalita Venkatram 10-35 Bahar on Sarangi 10-45 K Y Kale.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. as in Bombay 1 3-30 to 4-30 as in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 as in Bombay 1 6-30 for children (Marathi) 7-0 Abdulla 7-10 Three sitariyas 7-20 Master Shantaram 7-30 to 7-45 as in Bombay 1 7-45 K Y Kale of Poona 8-0 to 9-15 as in Bombay 1 9-15 Instrumental Music 9-30 to 10-5 as in Bombay 1 10-5 Radio quartet 10-25 Louise Walley 10-35 Radio quratet Overture 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

38.6 metres (886 kc/s).

8-0 a. m. Radio Orchestra: 8-30 Hirabai 9-10 Mohammad Shafi 9-30 Alap & Gat 9-40 Afzal Husain 12-0 noon In lighter vein.

1-0 p. m. En avant 6-10 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry 6-30 Isra j Solo 6-35 Mohammad Shafi 6-55 Hirabai 7-15 For villagers only 8-0 Science and religion by Mulla Wahidi 8-15 Radio Orchestra 8-25 Munawwar Khan 8-50 Murli ki dhun 8-55 Mohammad Shafi 9-50 Sitar recital 10-0 Margot Asquith by J W Collins 10-15 Mohammad Shafi 10-30 Hirabai 10-45 Munawwar Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s..)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. as in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 as in Delhi 1 6-10 Munawwar Khan 6-35 Film hits 6-50 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry 7-0 Mohammad Shafi 7-15 Instrumental Duet 7-20 Afzal Hussain 7-40 Hirabai 8-0 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1 9-50 V U D light orchestra 10-0 to 10-15 as in Delhi 1 10-15 V U D light orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. as in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 as in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Music Hath Charms 1-17 Barnabas Von Geczy and his Orchestra (Contd.) 1-30 School Broadcast 1-50 Musical Interlude 2-0 How Legislature Works by Kanti Ghose 2-20 For ten minutes only 5-0 Listen and Laugh 5-30 For Countryside 6-30 Tincowrie Banerjee 6-45 Deben Biswas 7-0 Samaresh Chowdhuri 7-20 Gour Ghose 7-30 Amateur Attempts 7-45 Sushama Dutt 8-5 India, 1 Agricultural Problems of India (Bengali) by Hon. Mr. M. B. Mallick 9-10 Dorothy Cannell 9-25 Fritz Kreisler: Violin 9-30 Personal Relationships 9-45 Jack Artin and his Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Carnatic Orchestra 5-10 R. Rajagopalan of Tirugokarnam: Vocal 6-0 T. Y. Mohammad Haneef Hindustani Vocal 6-30 Machal: Natakuranji 6-40 R. Rajagopalan of Tirugokarnam: Vocal 7-15 Which? (Tamil) 7-35 Ravana Patanam (Telugu) 8-20 You must hear this 8-30 H. Ramachandra Sastri 9-20 Proper Studies 9-35 Bachelor's Week 9-58 Dance Hits 10-5 Brahms' Lighter Music 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1 6-5 Improved Water Lifts (Telugu) 6-15 Purana Kalakshepam 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1 9-35 H. Ramachandra Sastre Flute.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party of Amritsar 6-25 Badrun-Nisa of Santokhgarh 6-45 Mohini Das 7-0 For Countryside 7-45 Our Underworld, 1 Occultists: by Abdul Majid Salik 8-0 Bodr-un-Nisa of Santokhgarh 8-10 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party 8-35 Kumari Savitri Malik 8-50 Mohini Das 9-5 Kumari Savitri Malik 9-50 First Person Singular, 1 by Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Relayed from Lucknow) 10-5 Inayatbai Dheruwali 10-15 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and Party of Amritsar 10-40 Inayatbai Dheruwali.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. M. V. Kalvint Bhajans 6-20 Narain Yashwant Patki 6-30 Duet Usha and Rajendra 6-40 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 7-5 Records 7-35 Next Week's Programmes 7-40 Narain Yashwant Patki 7-50 Rajendra 8-0 Studies in Vulgarity, 1 (Hindustani) by Dr. Wahid Mirza 8-15 M. V. Kalvint 8-35 Usha and Rajendra 8-45 Ram Dularey 8-50 Rashke Jahan 9-50 First Person Singular, 1 by Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit 10-5 M. V. Kalvint 10-20 N. Y. Patki 10-30 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 10-55 Shahnai.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p. m. Khabare Atare An hour with villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1 11-0 Close down.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Avalon Quartet 8-0 In Town To-night 8-30 Bath Pump Room Orchestra 9-30 News 9-45 American Commentary 10-0 Afternoon Revue 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS

Education Week And Refresher Course

The Executive Committee of the Association have decided to organise an Education Week and Refresher Course for Secondary Teachers of the Province of Bombay, during the ensuing summer holiday at Dahanu which is a seaside taluka town, 74 miles north of Bombay on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. In May, Dahanu is particularly pleasant. Facilities will be provided for boating and hiking.

The Refresher Course will be held from Monday, 8th May to Sunday, 14th May 1939, both inclusive.

Boarding and Lodging: Particular attention will be paid to the boarding and lodging of delegates and both vegetarian and non-vegetarian food will be served. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

There are no fees for delegates, but they will be charged Rs. 1-4-0 each, per day, for either vegetarian or non-vegetarian meals. This may be sent in advance.

Those who do not desire to send their boarding charge in advance should register their names on payment of Re. 1, which may either be sent by Money Order or Postal Order.

All schools in the province of Bombay are particularly requested to help the Education Week and Refresher Course by sending a donation of at least Rs. 10 and by deputing their teachers to the Refresher Course.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Old Boys Union attached to the Aryan Education Society came off last night in the School Hall of the High School. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. M. R. Jayakar who was to preside, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, a distinguished old boy of the School, presided over the function. After the Honorary Secretary had read the annual Report, Mr. M. N. Talpade, proposed the toast of the Union. Mr. Chandavarkar made a very humorous speech saying that he was tired of presiding over School and College functions for the last six years as the University Vice-Chancellor. He thought that this would cease with his retirement from that position that morning. But he chanced to preside that very evening due to the absence of Dr. M. R. Jayakar. He gave the members of the Union sound advice as to how they can help the parent institution, promising at the same time all his help and co-operation. After this there was a dinner party and music by Mrs. Barodekar.

WHAT A HEAVENLY TASTE!
YES, IT'S QUITE A DISCOVERY...
Cook is inventing all sorts of exciting things since I've given him Brown & Polson Flavoured Cornflour. And the amazing thing is that his bills are actually lower even with extra cakes and ices, and ingenious sweets tasting of real lemons, raspberries and strawberries, as well as vanilla, and chocolate.

Raspberry Delight

3 cups scalded milk. 2 eggs.
1|4 teaspoon salt.
1|3 cup sugar.
6 level tablespoons BROWN & POLSON FLAVOURED CORNFLOUR (Raspberry).

Mix Flavoured Cornflour with a little cold milk. Stir hot milk slowly on to Cornflour. Stir over water till it thickens. Cook eight minutes. Beat eggs slightly, add sugar, salt. Add Flavoured Cornflour Mixture to eggs; cook, stirring constantly one minute longer. Serve cold with cream and sugar (for six persons). LEMON, STRAWBERRY, VANILLA & CHOCOLATE FLAVOURED CORNFLOUR make delicious changes.

BROWN & POLSON *Patent Cornflour* OR FLAVOURED **RAISLEY-CUSTARD**

make dull food appetizing

B.P.47

The Long-Life Insurance Co.

The new office of the Long-Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was declared open by Mr. J. S. Savant, who presided at the meeting convened for the purpose at Lohar Chawl on Wednesday.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar made a speech giving a history of the Company. Mr. Apte, the Managing Agent, outlined the progress made by the Company and mentioned the special features of the Company. Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, made a suitable speech about the women's branch and its work. Mr. G. A. Mindepatil, the Organizer of the Company, entertained the guests to light refreshments.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939

THE SALES TAX

The Bombay Sales Tax Bill passed its first reading in the Assembly last week by a substantial majority of 61 votes against 30, and the second reading without a division. The voting shows that the House accepts the principle of Bill, which is, indeed, sound and unassailable. It may be noted at the outset that the Bill is so designed as to enable Government to levy the tax at present on only two commodities, petrol and cloth, but subsequently on several other articles as may be decided by the legislature in the years to come. On petrol the tax will be levied immediately and on cloth as soon as Government gather the necessary information about its sales. The maximum incidence of the tax will be 6¼ per cent. on the value of the commodity taxed and Government hope to be able to fix a lower rate on piecegoods and also varying rates for different qualities of goods, so as to reduce the burden on the poor people using inferior varieties. We trust Khaddar is to be entirely exempted from the tax.

Short-Sighted Opposition

As was to be expected, there was some strong opposition to the Bill. But no taxation can escape it and in the present case opposition was confined mainly to vested interests and those who had shown themselves determined to oppose every act of the Congress Government. Many of the arguments urged against the Bill were short-sighted. For instance, the objection that the tax on cloth would be a severe blow to the textile industry was based on the wrong assumption that the incidence of the tax would be borne mainly by the manufacturers and would not be shifted. In most cases, however, the burden is sure to be shifted to the consumer; and only such manufacturers may have to bear it as enjoy abnormal profits, in which case they have really no ground for complaint. As regards the fear that the textile industry will be driven to the States or other Provinces, we think it is much exaggerated. In any case the Finance Minister has given the welcome information that Government are carrying on negotiations with the Indian States and provinces concerned for a similar tax being levied, so that Bombay may not suffer under a handi... The objection that the tax was an ordinarily needless impost made necessary only by the drastic enforcement of prohibition in Bombay and Ahmedabad was answered by the Finance Minister, who pointed out that the loss of revenue on account of the prohibition scheme in question was to be made good by local taxation in Bombay, suburbs and Ahmedabad and that the proceeds of the Sales Tax were needed for several schemes of rural development.

Bill Must Be Supported

The strongest argument urged against the Bill was that both the proposed taxes would to some extent at least hit the poor people, who cannot do without clothing or the use of petrol for necessary transport. This is but too true. But how can it be helped? Many reforms have long been over-due in rural areas and cannot be any longer delayed. And the necessary cost cannot be ensured either by mere retrenchment or taxes leviable by the Provincial Government mostly on the rich. It can also be said in favour of the proposed taxes that, while the poor will bear a comparatively small part of the burden, they will derive most of the benefit of the schemes of rural development for which the proceeds of the taxes will be utilised. It was considerations like these that induced such a stern critic of the Congress as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to give his "almost unreserved" support to the Bill. It is our deliberate and considered view that it is a wrong principle not to refer important bills to a Select Committee. We wish this had been done and we trust that, in future, Government will not depart from this healthy practice. Though for want of time the Bill has not been referred to a Select Committee, it may well be improved in its details in the discussion thereon clause by clause. Even in its present form it deserves to be adopted by the House and we are sure it will be adopted, with such modifications as its detailed discussion may prove to be necessary.

"Historic" But Incomplete

The reaction produced by Mr. Chamberlain's announcement once again shows up the criminal blunder that he committed at Munich and the equally criminal policy of appeasement that he had been obstinately pursuing with fatal results to small countries and no benefits to any of the big democratic Powers. Herr Hitler, who was in the habit of giving himself up to a frenzy of gesticulating and threatening indignation on less provocation, was expected to go oratorically berserk over the Premier's speech. Indeed, Berlin had actually warned the world about it. Herr Hitler, however, waxed anything but menacingly defiant and decided that sarcasm and irony would be the better—and safer part—of the well-known Nazi valour. The temper in which the Fuhrer has replied to Mr. Chamberlain justifies those who have always insisted that the only remedy for dictators' bluff was to call it.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement has quite naturally been welcomed with enthusiasm in the democratic world including the U. S. A. where credit is deservedly given to President Roosevelt's policy that is mainly responsible for the change in Mr. Chamberlain's policy. As a departure from the criminal folly of appeasement it is truly historic and has had immediate effect as, for instance, in Rumania and Lithuania. A Liberal evening paper of London sums it up effectively when it says: "The new pact invigorates the world with a sense that halt is to be called to aggression." And the world will be further gratified to learn on the authority of M. Bonnet that the British undertaking to Poland is intended to fit into a pact of mutual assistance between the Western Powers and the East European States

Such a Pact contains in itself complete assurance of its success, if not as a warning, then as a decisive lesson to bullies. But to achieve what ought to be its object it must be directed not only against German but also against all aggression. Secondly the signatories should be honest and honourable enough to recognise its inescapable corollary, namely, the obligation to rescue those who are already victims of wanton and brutal aggression. But this obligation has not so far been realised. In fact Mr. Chamberlain has been taking particular care to emphasize, through his colleagues that he did not propose to take economic measures against Nazi Germany as a retribution for her crime against Czecho-Slovakia. And, then, there is a positive snag also in the statement. The London "Times," the authority of which as the spokesman of the British Government is well-known, emphasizes, pointedly referring to Poland's frontiers, that "the key word of the declaration is not integrity but independence." Does it mean that Mr. Chamberlain will play his old part in the matter of Danzig as he did in connection with Sudetenland? To press Poland to yield Danzig to the Nazis will, in the present circumstances, constitute another and a graver betrayal for it will be a betrayal of the very spirit of Mr. Chamberlain's latest "historic" declaration. Does Mr. Chamberlain still retain a disastrously soft corner in his heart for Nazi Germany? Incidentally it is of some interest to note the unmistakable reluctance persisting in the British Premier's new attitude to Russia, an attitude forced by inevitable circumstances which Mr. Chamberlain sought so desperately and with such utterly tragic results to avoid.

Palestine Conference

Its Achievements And Failures

(From A Special Correspondent).
LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Conference is dead, long live the Conference. The Palestine Delegates have all gone—but none to Palestine. They are not allowed to enter the country. And, what is worse, there has been a so-called clean-up in Syria and Lebanon. Palestine refugees in these so-called Republics under the mother-Republic, have all been arrested. The Syrian Palestine Defence Committee has been dissolved, its officials arrested and one of the reports—by the British United Press—is that the Grand Mufti, getting a hint in time, has disappeared from Joonia, near Bairut and is supposed to be on his way to Saudi Arabia. Jamal Bey el-Husseini, the Leader of the Palestine Delegation, was rushed back by train through Turkey to report to his Chief. The Grand Mufti may or may not have crossed the Turco-Syrian frontier today. He may even be in jail if he has crossed it. The unkindest cut of all was when Mr. Malcolm MacDonald agreed to give a letter of recommendation to the Police Authorities at Haifa, not to arrest any of the delegates on board French or Italian steamers taking them from Alexandria to Bairut within the territorial waters of that port. It has been suggested in some quarters that the action of the French authorities may be an indication of what form British effort to put an end to the troubles in Palestine may take. Has there been any consultation between the two mandatory Powers in the Arab lands, is still a moot point. Officially the Conference has ended. The Colonial Secretary finding that the Arabs did not swallow the pill he had sugar-coated so dexterously, ended it. But he realized the blunder he had committed the very next minute and rushed to the remaining delegations particularly Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Yaman and Transjordan ones. Three meetings are reported to have taken place. Face-saving devices have to be found and Mr. MacDonald allowed to retire from the position as gracefully as he can. Mealy-mouthed and suave as he is, he found the Arab men determined not to be fooled by constitutional fictions and political humbug. Having suffered through similar fictions for over 20 years, they were determined to secure facts. But this commodity does not seem to be stocked in the Colonial Office warehouse.

British Admissions.

If one were to strike a balance of the assets and liabilities of the Conference, the totals would appear not to be very disappointing. For instance, the Conference has, for the first time, forced Great Britain to come out in the open and declare equivocally that a National Home does not mean a National Government, or a Jewish State or Commonwealth. The second item on the credit side is that the proportion of the Jews in the proposed British scheme is to be fixed definitely not to exceed one-third of the total. There is again the admission in principle by the British Government that independence is the inherent legal right of the people of the country. Negatively, the British Government is not going to remain in Palestine permanently. Having said so much, the British Delegation set about to undo the good the enunciation of these principles had done, by hedging them in so badly with conditions and provisions that the resultant situation would have been worse than conditions obtaining to-day.

None objected to a period of transition but when it was extended to ten years, people opened their eyes in surprise. The progress from stage to stage in three hops—so familiar to India as the progressive realization of responsible government in easy stages—was to be decided by the High Commissioner as and when he was satisfied that bad boys—Arabs and Jews—had begun to behave tolerably well. And after ten years if they had fallen on each others' necks and kissed eternal brotherhood, then and then alone would the Mandatory have agreed to discuss the chances of the termination of the Mandate. Whitehall is determined to treat Palestine not as an international trust but as a Crown Colony. Stage No. 1 would have an Advisory Council only; No. 2 a Legislative Council, plus an Advisory-cum-Executive Council; No. 3 all of No. 2 with an added local element in the Executive section The High Commissioner to be supreme lord above all.

After admitting that there had been illegal immigrants to the tune of 40,000 (over and above

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4.)

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE AGAINST HITLER

It Must Operate Instantly And Automatically

By H. N. Brailsford

LONDON, March 24.
(By Air Mail).

Last Monday, Lord Halifax, in a tentative and interrogative way, prepared us to believe that the "National" Government might be on the eve of conversion to the doctrine of collective security

It has suggested to France, Poland and even to the Soviet Union the signature of a collective pledge that they will consult one another if Germany should commit any further act of aggression.

On Thursday morning the Fuehrer landed in Memel and annexed its small, but strategically important, territory to his ever-expanding Empire.

The arrangement that placed this solidly German city under Lithuanian sovereignty was unnatural and unwise. But that is no sufficient excuse for the brutality of Hitler's now customary procedure.

He had promised at Munich to leave Memel, which had latterly governed itself, undisturbed. He wrenched it from Lithuania by threatening to bomb her capital.

It does not appear that "consultations" of any significance will take place over this act of perfidy and violence. Herr Hitler has met Mr. Chamberlain and taken his measure.

Gains From Rumania

The case that made part, but by no means all, of the Cabinet doubtful about the policy of appeasement was, as Lord Halifax confessed, that of Rumania.

Two democracies have gone under with the active help of British diplomacy. Both of them have made, and were still making, a generous contribution to European civilisation.

Rumania, under one of the most unsavoury Governments of our Continent, is no democracy, nor has its sterile culture created anything to enrich our minds. But it has deep oil wells, an exportable surplus of wheat, some minerals, and much vegetable fat.

Over these natural resources Germany aspires to win a monopoly. They might enable her to face a long war and a naval blockade with some measure of confidence.

It is not true that she presented an ultimatum in Bucharest, but she has doubtless used pressure and, in the main, she has gained her ends.

Hungary has over Rumanian territory racial and historical claims that can be revived at will. That may happen when Slovakia is finally liquidated and the deep snow melts on the Carpathian mountains.

What Of Poland?

If Hitler is looking for directions in which he may realise his dream of restoring the old mediaeval Empire, he has in this misgoverned region of Central and Eastern Europe an unlimited choice.

The Croats, who really are oppressed by the Serbs whereas the Slovaks were bound to the Czechs only by a federal tie, are losing patience with Belgrade. Their leader, Dr. Matchelo, hinted publicly last week that he might call in German help.

That would mean the end of Yugoslavia—a democracy only in name. It would also bring Germany through the Adriatic into Mediterranean waters. Over such a prospect wise statesmen would certainly "consult" betimes.

This formula of consultation stands in need of examination. It has a prudent ring; it binds no one. It belongs to the ancient traditional vocabulary of Downing Street. But let us ask ourselves how it looks from the standpoint, say, of Poland.

This is a semi-Fascist Power, imperfectly totalitarian, but not without some relics of democracy. It balances between its Ten-Year Pact with Germany and its nominal alliance with France. It oppresses its Ukrainian and Jewish minorities, but treats its Germans with consideration.

In two successive weeks it has seen its territory encircled by the German Empire on two additional frontier for Lithuania and Slovakia are now Hitler's pawns. It dreads Germany because she may any day snatch Danzig, the Corridor, and the Silesian coalmines. It dreads the Soviet Union because it is Communist.

To ask this opportunist Power to pledge itself to "consult" over the next German aggression is to invite it to challenge Hitler. He does not "consult"; he acts.

Before the dilatory motions of consultation were completed between London, Paris, Warsaw and Moscow, Hitler would have launched his customary threat to bomb Warsaw, and the map of Poland would be torn to ribbons.

It is true enough that no one trusts Hitler's word, but, who, after the experiences that Spain and Czechoslovakia have undergone, can trust the word of the Chamberlain-Daladier firm?

London—Paris—Moscow

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is confident in its own strength, but it, too, has its proper suspicions of London and Paris. It remembers the betrayal of Munich, for which Mr. Chamberlain has still no regrets.

If any progress is to be made on the road to collective security, the "National" Government will have to advance beyond "consultations" in the manner of the forgotten Kellogg Pact to precise commitments.

These will have to be defined, at such a conference as Mr. Litvinoff proposed, by the soldiers and sailors as well as the statesmen of the Great Powers, if they propose to salvage anything from the wreckage of European civilisation.

The alliance, if it is to act as a deterrent to Hitler, must operate instantly and automatically at the first whisper of a threat. To leave Hitler and his

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ILL-ADVISED PURGES

The "purges" to which the British Labour Party is obstinately resorting are both ill-advised and ridiculous. They are ridiculous because they are undertaken in the name of purity, for nothing could be more absurd than the British Labour Party pretending to be purist in the matter of a Labour, let alone Socialist, programme. Incidentally, it is the real Socialists who are being expelled. The purge is also ill-advised because the one need of the moment, so far as the opposition in Britain is concerned, is a United Front for which Sir Stafford Cripps and those who agree with him have been pleading. It may be argued, as official Labour does, that a coalition of Labour with Communists and Liberals will create confusion later on. But what the Labour Party, if it is honest, should be immediately concerned with is not so much construction or reconstruction of Britain as securing democracy from the actual danger of complete destruction. The tragedies of China, Abyssinia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, the League and Munich clearly prove that, to a large extent, they are due to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was faced with nothing more inconvenient than a weak and divided opposition. He could, and can, afford to treat opponents with contempt and pursue his own path.

BAD BEGINNING.

The election of Cardinal Pacelli as the new Pope was widely greeted with satisfaction: a compliment which His Holiness deserved on his past record. This past also led, quite justifiably, to high expectations on the part of a whole world whose sense of decency and humanitarianism has been profoundly shocked—according to the late Pope himself—by the brutalities of a certain section of 'civilised Christendom'. Almost the very first public act which His Holiness has done in the international realm is calculated, however, to falsify those expectations. He has telegraphed to General Franco saying that he has "expressed thanks to God for Spain's desired Catholic victory." It is amazing that the present Pope should regard General Franco's as a "Catholic victory" and, worse still, as the kind of victory that was "desired". Has the Pope completely forgotten the inhumanities perpetrated by General Franco on the population of Spain, including devout Catholics? Has he forgotten the bombing outrages on Catholic Churches? And has he really forgotten who helped General Franco to win the "desired Catholic victory" and what they are? It is a pity that Pius XII should begin his Papal reign by stultifying himself.

GANDHISM AND THE POOR

In his presidential address at the First Gujarat Kisan Conference held at Gusar during the week-end, Dr. Sumant Mehta remarked: "In practice if not in theory the Gandhian attitude defends the Raja, the Sahukar, the Governments, the Millowners. It defends the "status quo" except that it wants to "call" the exploiter a trustee unfortunately calling him so does not convert him". This is clear, though unintended, misrepresentation of Gandhism. Gandhism does not, either in theory or practice, defend the Raja and Government as they are but strives to make both responsible to the people. Similarly Gandhism would not maintain the "status quo" with regard to the Sahukar and the millowners, it would compel both these, by non-violent methods, to serve the interests of the poor. Gandhiji is not content with calling these trustees of the poor, but through persuasion or Satyagraha, when necessary, he gets them to act as trustees. In his own words he exploits these to serve the people. Gandhism has in practice shown excellent results and will continue to do so. And those who wish to serve the poor cannot do better than to exhort them to understand and practise Gandhism.

BOMBAY'S BEGGAR DAY

To-day is being organised as "Bombay's Beggar Day". The problem of beggary is as complicated as it is colossal and though a number of social workers and institutions are labouring in this field for a number of years little practical has so far been accomplished. The only solution of the beggar problem is the removal of poverty by the establishment of a new and just economic order. Thanks to the initiative taken by the Congress Government of Bombay, a beginning will soon be made towards the solution of this problem with the foundation of a colony for juvenile beggars at Chembur. Money is needed urgently—and in a generous measure—for this humanitarian purpose and we hope the citizens of Bombay will respond to the call that will be made upon them to-day. The liquidation of beggars from the streets of Bombay will be good not only for the beggars but also for the citizens themselves. We congratulate those who are striving to tackle this huge social problem and trust that their efforts will be rewarded in a worthy measure soon.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The Times" is of the opinion that the historic importance of the declaration is that it commits the British Government to a stand for fair and free negotiation. The new obligation does not bind Britain to defend every inch of Poland's present frontiers. The keyword of the declaration is not integrity but independence.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Giving his farewell message to India, the leader of the Wafd delegation said: "We are leaving the shore with messages from the patriots of India to the patriots of Egypt.

Little wonder the Muslim Leaguers almost rigidly avoided the Egyptian leaders.

* * * *

By Jingo!

"Slow to wrath" solemnly affirms Anglo-India, swearing by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his statesment "the British people mean business when their leader speaks."

Sounds like an echo of the well-known But-By-Jingo-When We-Do warning.

* * * *

Appealing for volunteers for the Territorial Army, Mr. Hore-Belisha says in a speech that he can offer them nothing but the privilege "at the needful moment to uphold the principles of uprightnes and liberty."

Just as their Regular brothers are doing, for instance, in Palestine.

* * * *

The "first reaction" of the Soviet to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement is reported by London to be favourable.

We do not blame the Soviet for their wise caution.

* * * *

A bomb explosion is reported to have occurred in the heart of Fleet Street on Saturday.

The achievement, however, did not belong to the Printer's Devil or the London Times or even to Lord Rothermere or Lord Beaverbrook.

* * * *

"If there is no sufficient space for us, some one must give it to us"—Signor Mussolini's latest confession of Fascist Imperialism.

In the language of gangsterdom: "If there is no sufficent space for us, we shall muscle in on another."

* * * *

The Slovaks have been told by Germany to yield to the demands of Hungary evidently because "Hungarian goodwill," as a report suggests, "is a matter of great moment to Germany at present."

The blackmailer blackmailed-eh? We congratulate Hungary.

* * * *

The Pope assures General Franco that he has "expressed thanks to God for Spain's desired victory."

Oh, God!

* * * *

Annoyed by the Nazi description of Britain's policy as "adventurous," Anglo-India acidly observes: "What description, it may be asked, would they apply to that of Herr Hitler?"

Prompt and full responsiveness to appeasement, of course.

* * * *

Doctor: "I am somewhat in doubt as to whether yours is a constitutional trouble or not."

Patient: "For goodness sake, doctor, you don't mean that I will have to go to all that expense of taking my case to the Federal Court, do you?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The ten commandments are good examples of broken English.

* * *

It isn't necessary to erect a monument when you bury animosity.

* * *

Both the miser and the spendthrift think each other foolish, and they are.

* * *

When misery is at hand there isn't much pleasure in recalling former joys.

* * *

One way to convince a woman is to let her think that she is convincing you.

* * *

Some people you meet act as though they imagine you were responsible for the weather.

Industries And Not Human Needs Must Decide Wages!

THREE ANNAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR FAMILY'S DAILY BREAD

THAT THEY WERE NOT AGAINST THE PRINCIPLE OF FIXING A MINIMUM WAGE, IF THE STATE WOULD ALSO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE INDUSTRY ALONG WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS, AND THAT THEY WERE AGAINST THE 'UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE' OF GOVERNMENT WITH THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY ALONE WAS THE PLEA PUT FORWARD BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MILLS OF BARSI BEFORE THE TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN THE COURSE OF THEIR EXAMINATION ON SUNDAY, AT THE TOWN HALL.

HON. MR. JUSTICE H. V. DIVATIA PRESIDED.

Messrs. B. P. Sulakhi, G. R. Zasbuke and J. B. Arwade represented the Lokmanya, Jaya Shankar and Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills respectively.

In their memorandum they stated that the living wage differed from centre to centre and that it was impossible to lay down a general definition of a living wage standard even in a particular place because the workers are of several communities with varying requirements. They opined "however, if Barsi is taken into consideration a male labourer with 2 or 3 dependents can manage fairly well within about Rs. 10 a month.

In regard to efficiency they said "the efficiency of the worker will not be increased even by paying a living wage compulsorily. It can be raised by giving technical education to them."

The question of housing did not arise in Barsi as most of the workers hailed from the neighbouring village.

MILLS NOT SELF-SUPPORTING

Regarding education, transport holidays, amusements, recreation, medical relief, insurance, etc., they said, "Compulsion on employers to provide with several items under this head will not be justified in view of the financial position of all the mills at Barsi. The mills are not self-supporting."

Regarding the fixing of minimum wage, they said: "We are not in favour of establishing a minimum wage because by establishing this minimum wage, there will be an unnecessary interference by Government."

PROFITS & MINIMUM WAGE

If at all minimum wage is to be adopted, it should be decided in close relation with the average net profits for the last 10 years of the mills." It should be based on efficiency, living wage, trade conditions and financial conditions of the mills at Barsi.

"It should be revised and settled by a Committee of Employers' Organisation to be elected from amongst the members and it should consider and revise the wage by taking into consideration 85 per cent efficiency, 9 per cent dividend, adequate amount of depreciation and other facts." Otherwise they said: Some of the Textile Mills will have to be closed down and thus there will be a loss to the nation.

"Industries enjoying protection as well as doing financially well, should alone bear the responsibility of minimum wage."

NIGHT SHIFT

Regarding night shift working they said, the turnover, was 'slightly greater' than in day shift. they were not in favour of paying workers in night shift at higher-rates.

They were in favour of shorter hours of work, "but the wages also should be allowed to be paid according to the working hours or according to production."

THEY WANT NO RATIONALISATION

Regarding rationalisation they said, "in our area this scheme will not be possible because of too much absenteeism and inefficiency of labour." "Besides up-to-date machinery will have to be ordered out and much money from this country will have to be sent to foreign countries by incurring debts. This is not necessary when cheap labour is available here."

Regarding standardisation they opined "No scheme is devised and necessary in our centre as it is already adjusted according to needs: "The financial state of the mills, local living expenses, and supply of sufficient and efficient labour are the chief essential conditions for the smooth working of the standardisation.

GOVT. MUST GIVE LOANS

Regarding help to the industry they said Government should help wherever necessary, by advancing loans at low interest for long periods.

In their opinion, a wage should not be consolidated so as to merge in itself all allowances, bonuses etc., as such consolidation will take away all incentive for better work:

As to trade unions they said: "There are no trade unions here and new Trade Union movement is likely to adopt Socialistic principles and affect unity and harmony between the workers and employers. In their opinion indirect measures for improving wages could only be applied when the industry was in a position to bear it.

DIVIDED OPINION

The representatives were of a divided mind when they were asked by the chairman to opine about the desirability of fixing a standard wage in a particular centre. The representative of the Jayashankar Mills had no objection, while the Lokmanya Mills representative said it was not possible to fix it. They were given four weeks time to submit to the Committee their joint opinion in the matter.

Mr. Saklatwala pointed out that any such opinion should aim at a higher rate than the existing wage.

The Lokmanya Mill paid the lowest wage in the place.

The Grain bonus was once in vogue and in its stead the workers were receiving cash in the Barsi Mill at present. The night-shift was stopped in the mill due to depression. It was not true that the workers were overworked or made to work on holidays.

STANDING ORDERS

The Mills agreed in principle with the standing orders of the Bombay Millowners' Association and had in their mills similar standing orders. They were not members of the Association. As an offshoot of a strike in Barsi Mill, the Lalbavta G. K. U. had opened its office in Barsi.

Answering Mr. V. L. Mehta they said workers staple food in Barsi was bread and dal. The workers paid a rent of 8 annas a month.

Night shifts were necessitated by the competition of the mills in Nizam's territory. The Badli system was found to be working successfully. Permanent workers on salary basis alone were given holidays with pay. Workers from villages were obliged to stay for nearly 13 hours near about the spot of work, owing to the relay system, though out of the period they worked in the mill only for eight hours. No complaints of assaults on workers reached the authorities.

COMPETITION AND WAGES

Answering Prof. D. R. Gadgil, they said they were opposed to minimum wage because of the competition they were obliged to face from Nizam's Dominions. Otherwise they had no objection to it. The wage levels were adjusted through personal contact with workers.

In the case of Barsi Mills strike, the local Congress wanted to settle the dispute by arbitration. The Lal-Bavta Union was not agreeable to it though the employer had no objecton to the mediation.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Replying Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, they said they adjusted their wages according to the law of supply and demand. They were for an Employer's organisation to control supply. They would have no objection to a Labour Officer appointed by the Government taking up the matter. Rationalisation was not possible in Barsi because labour was inefficient.

Whenever they wanted workers they put up a notice without specifying the wages. It was not against the Payment of Wages Act. They would certainly pay more if they could effect economies on Railway freights etc.

WORKING FAMILY BUDGET

Answering Mr. S. A. Brelvi they said:

The wage of Rs. 10 per month was sufficient. The worker's family could set apart according to them for food expense 3 annas a day. A family of 4 members with a child or two could maintain itself on the meagre wage. The children could get on without milk and the family could have two meals of bread and dal.

State should protect the interests of workers as well as industry. If this was done in the interests of the industry as a whole they were not against the principle of fixing a minimum wage.

In regard to complaints of employment of young persons in the Lokmanya and Barsi Mills, on part time or whole time jobs, they would try in future to avoid it. They were helpless in the face of fathers of boys, who wanted their sons to be employed and produced certificates of age.

The Radio and the garden in the Jayashankar Mills were being much appreciated by the workers.

Workers get leave without pay every year. The industry was not in a position to pay the 'Badli' as well as the worker who has gone on leave. They agreed to the principle of leave with pay for a limited period every year

In answering Mr. Khandubhai Desai some of the representatives agreed that the workers would eat rice and provide milk to their children like their affluent brothers if they got a few Rupees more as wages.

In that case the house-wife also would give up working for the sake of the family and would give her attention to upkeep of the house. They sympathised with the lot of workers but were helpless in the face of dearth of funds.

The Lokmanya Mills representative said the workers would squander away the increase and the money they had was enough for their food expenses. etc.

THE CLIMATE OF BARSI WAS VERY GOOD, AND THE WORKERS NEEDED NO HOLIDAYS TO RECOUP HEALTH. IN HIS OPINION THE WAGES SHOULD BE FIXED FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF INDUSTRY AND NOT FROM THE HUMAN POINT OF VIEW.

They were not standardising wages because the supply of workers was there in the market at lower wages.

The level of wages in Barsi was not higher than local agricultural wages which were 4 as. per day. Famine conditions were helped to the industry in Barsi. The worker in Barsi received only one-third of what a Bombay or Ahmedabad worker received.

NO PROTECTION TO WORKER

There was no provision for long illness. Asked if an industry as in Barsi which was in existence for past 26 years could not provide even for sickness or holidays and could not pay even an agricultural wage was worth while to be managed the Barsi Mill representative said that the industry provided work for 2 months in the year. The Mills in Barsi were not in a position to afford any protection to the workers.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. J. M. Moore of Eastern Bedeux Company, specialists in 'Time and Motion Studies', who is here was examined in camera.

"IN CAMERA" SITTING

The present series of public sittings came to an end on Sunday and the committee would hold 'in camera' sittings on Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday to examine the representatives of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, whereafter it will adjourn for Easter.

It will resume its public sittings on 11th April and would continue till 14th when it would examine the Girni Kamgar Union representatives of Sholapur, Hubli, Dhulia and Poona Mills.

(Saturday's Session Report on Page 9.)

Swami Satyadeva To Speak About Gandhi On German Radio

BOMBAY, April 2.

A cablegram received by the "United Press" from Falkensee in Germany over the signature of Dr. Haas, presumably Director of German Broadcasting, states that Swami Satyadeva will speak in Hindi on April 6, on "What Germany Thinks of Mahatma Gandhi" from the German Wireless Short Wave Station. The broadcast will be on 15.20 metres.

Swami Satyadeva, it is stated, is a noted nationalist Indian leader who took part in the Civil Disobedience movement during 1921. —United Press.

SEC. 144 IN ARAMBAGH

Alleged Incitement To No-Tax Campaign And Its Sequel

SERAMPUR, April 2

Orders under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. prohibiting all kinds of meetings and processions, have been promulgated all over the Arambagh Sub-Division of the Hooghly District.

In the course of introductory explanation, reference has been made to the presence of a batch of persons in the Sub-Division who, the promulgating authorities apprehend might cause a breach of peace by no-tax campaign.

It may be stated that the District Kisan Sabha workers of the Sub-Division were busy for sometime gathering public opinion against the Permanent Settlement and organising a Sub-Divisional Kisan Conference there.

BAN ON KISAN WORKER

CHENSURAH—Mr. Tushar Kanti Chatterjee, Kisan leader has been served with an order under Sec 144 Cr. P. C. by the District Magistrate, Hooghly.

By the order Mr. Chatterjee has been prohibited from organising, attending or having any connexion with meetings of any kind, either publicly or privately, within the limits of the district of Hooghly for a period of two months.—United Press.

FOURTH HYDERABAD DICTATOR AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, March, 31

Pandit Dhurendra Shastri, Rajguru (or High Priest of Rajas) who has a following of over a crore of Hindus in Northern India and who has been nominated the fourth Dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha in Hyderabad has arrived here.

Prior to his arrival he visited with his Secretary Pandit Harishankar Sharma, on a propoganda tour, Meerut, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Gwalior, Jhansi, Bhopal Bhilsa, Bhusaval and Bombay. At Bombay he addressed three crowded public meetings at Matunga and Chowpatty.

Interviewed by the "United Press" he emphasised that the satyagraha launched by the Arya Samaj was solely for religious rights. He declared that the Arya Samaj would espouse the cause of non-Hindus in a Hindu State if any such State denied religious rights to non-Hindus.

He will shortly proceed on a propaganda tour of Maharashtra and Karnatak.—United Press.

DERAILMENT ON M. S. M. RAILWAY

HUBLI, April 2.

The Railway Traffic Superintendent wires:—

"On April 1, 1939 at about 4 p.m. four rear bogies of No. 62 Down Sholapur Passenger train, while running between Nimbal and Indi Road stations, were derailed. Slight injuries were sustained by two passengers and serious damage was caused to the rolling stock. Transhipment of passengers is proceeding and through running will probably be restored to-night.

The cause of the accident is suspected to be sabotage."—United Press.

Maj.-Genl. D. J. Collins Dead

LONDON, April 2.

The death has occurred of Major-General Dennis Joseph Collins who had been ill since he was knocked down by a car two months ago, and received head injuries.—Reuter's Special.

(Major-General Dennis Joseph Collins served in India from 1896 to 1903 and was twice thanked by the Government for services rendered on plague duty. After serving in South Africa for 5 years (1905-10) he served in the European War from 1914 to 1918).

"Yankee Clipper" Lands At Biscarosse

PARIS, April 2.

The "Yankee Clipper," 'en route' from Lisbon to Marseilles landed at Biscarosse to the southwest of Bordeaux, owing to bad weather.—Reuter's Special.

VISCOUNTESS OF PERNEM DEAD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GOA, March 31.

Lady Sitabai Desporobo, Viscountess of Pernem, Goa aged 70, died this week at her residence at Pernem. The deceased was associated with many charitable organisations and her funeral was attended by several leading citizens and Government officials.

CUTCH RAJPUTS IN CONFERENCE

Insult Of And Apology To Pressmen

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 2.

The All-Cutch Rajput Conference opened this morning at 10 a.m. in the special pandal erected in the public park outside the city under the Presidentship of the Thakore Saheb of Sanand. About 5,000 Bhayats from all over Cutch, besides about 300 from different parts of Kathiawar including all those who organised the Jamnagar and Rajkot bhayas took part.

The proceedings began with Kavishri Mavdanji and other praising the bravery of Rajputs. 'Charans' having sung poems Prince Col. Pratapsinhji of Jamnagar was Chairman of the Reception Committee. He read his address in which he asked Girasias to combine and remain loyal to the State and keep aloof from subversive activities. Thakore Saheb of Sanand spoke on similar lines. Prince Ranjitsinhji, President Cutch Kathiawar Girasdars Association also addressed the gathering after which the conference adjourned for the evening.

A joint procesion of Muslims and Rajputs was organised carrying swords, axes, guns and iron-ringed lathies. Trouble arose as to whether Bhayats or Muslims should march first in the procession and it was only the personal intervention of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch that the matter was settled. Prior to the procession prince, Col. Pratapsinhji and Thakore Saheb of Sanand unfurled two different flags in front of the Conference pandal when Maharajkumar Madhubhasaheb and Kumarshree Meghrajji of Cutch took the salute. Towards the evening, the meeting executive met 'in camera' where it is reported excitement ran high owing to differences between the two sections. Prior to this a deplorable incident occurred in the conference pandal when representatives of the press including those of 'The Bombay Samachar' and 'The Bombay Chronicle' were insulted by Natversinhji Bhayat from Dhangadhra State, who made his name in the recent Rajkot struggle.

It seems the Gandhi caps on the heads of some reporters enraged Natversinhji and he asked all reporters to clear out.

Later they addressed a strong letter of protest to the president of the Conference in which they stated that as they had come to the conference with official press passes, nobody had any business to insult them. They further made it clear that if nothing was done in the matter immediately, they would most regretfully to have to withdraw from the Conference in protest. This had immediate effect and Ramsinhji Jhala Asst. Port Officer, Jamnagar, who was in charge of the department immediately sent for all the pressmen from their respective places and expressed regret on behalf of the organizers as well as Natvarsinhji. He further assured them that no such incident would be repeated in future.

RESOLUTIONS FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING COMING IN

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

Mr. D. Narsinh, Acting General Secretary of the Congress, informs that private resolutions for the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting are reaching the A.I.C.C. office. Though the date has not yet been fixed for the meeting, yet resolutions that are being received and will be received up to one week prior to the date (to be fixed) of the A.I.C.C. would be held valid for consideration. He expects the dates of the meeting to be fixed shortly.—United Press.

JAPAN BUYS SILVER

TOKIO, April 2.

In the light of the regulations governing special accounts for gold purchasing funds the Finance Ministry has begun the purchase of silver at 48 yen and 22 sen per kilogram, on the basis of silver quotation in London.

The Bank of Japan will announce the daily silver price.—Reuter's Special.

An appeal to public-spirited men and organisations to come forward and take an active interest in the creation of centres of recreation in villages in the districts where prohibition has been introduced, has been made by the Government in a "communique" issued by the Ministry of Public Information, Madras.

Will Poland Be Forced To Give Up Polish Corridor?

Soviet View Of Britain's Pledge To Poland

MOSCOW, April 2.

Fears that pressure may be applied on Poland to give up the Polish corridor pervade the Soviet opinion on Britain's pledge to Poland.

The official comment in "Pravda" says that distrust of British policy by the Soviet Press is one of the consequences of Munich, when the flood-gates of Fascist aggression were thrown open and a blow dealt to the peace loving Powers .That distrust can only be removed by measures showing readiness on the part of Britain actively to fight against further aggression.—Reuter's Special.

SUPPORT TO CHAMBERLAIN

Party Leaders And Statement On Poland

LONDON, April 1.

Mr. Anthony Eden speaking at Newcastle expressed complete agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Poland and said that he was convinced that it would be endorsed by the whole nation. "I warmly resent the intolerable suggestion that by anything I said I sought to imply existence of differences between those responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs."

Mr. Eden closed his speech by appealing for a still greater measure of national unity.

Lord Samuel speaking in Yorkshire expressed the Liberals' approval for Mr. Chamberlain's statement and said he was sure that the statement would be warmly welcomed and approved by all irrespective of party.

Mr. Herbert Morrison Labour Member of Parliament, speaking at Taunton said "the statement of the Prime Minister is all in the right direction. I hope the smaller powers will be willing to play their part in this new development."—B. O. W.

LITHUANIANS ALLEGE ECONOMIC PERSECUTION

KAUNAS, April 1.

It is reported the Lithuanian Legation at Berlin has made representation to the Reich authorities that the present situation in Memel territory is not in conformity with the recent Lithuanian-German treaty.

Many Lithuanians are alleged to have been arrested and subjected to "economic persecution." —Reuter.

COL. BECK LEAVES FOR LONDON

WARSAW April 2.

Col. Beck left for London at 1-23 p. m. local time. He was accompanied by Count Potocki, head of the Western Department of the Foreign Ministry and two other ministry officials. Col. Beck had a conversation on the platform with the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard. He arrives in London on Monday afternoon.—Reuter.

INDIAN POSTAL ORDERS

Introduction Of New Series

In order to afford a cheap and convenient facility for the remittance of small sums not exceeding Rs. 10 the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department introduced in April 1935 Indian Postal Orders. These are at present for four denominations only, 'viz', 8 annas, 1 rupee, 5 rupees and 10 rupees. The commission chargeable on each order is fixed at 1 anna. In order to make up intermediate sums, three stamps are allowed to be affixed on an order, provided the value of the order and of the stamps does not exceed Rs. 10.

2. The number of denominations was found to be inadequate to meet the growing demand of the public. In order to meet this demand and to obviate the necessity for affixing stamps of high value, the Post and Telegraphs Department has decided to issue postal orders of 20 denominations starting from 8 annas and rising by steps of 8 annas to Rs 10. The Indian Postal Order will thus correspond to the British Postal Order, which is issued in multiples of 6d. to the limit of 1 guinea. The commission will remain the same namely, one anna on each order but the number of unused postage stamps which can be affixed to make up broken amounts (which must not include fractions of an anna) will be restricted to two only and their total value must not exceed seven annas. This is important, for if stamps in excess of two or of an aggregate value exceeding seven annas are used, the excess over seven annas will not be recognised by Post Offices while making payment

3. The new series, which will bear the effigy of His Majesty King George VI, will be available in post offices on and from 1st April 1939. They will replace the current postal orders which will be withdrawn and not issued on and from that date. The old postal orders already issued will however, be paid at post offices on presentation under the usual conditions.

4 The public reminded that the Indian Postal Order can be crossed in the same manner as a cheque(in which case payment will be made only through a bank and, if the name of any particular bank is added, then only through that bank. Crossed Postal Orders can also be paid into the payee's Post Office Savings Bank Account. The postage stamps affixed on an Indian Postal Order are not to be crossed or written upon.

DOCTOR TRIES IT ON HIMSELF

Takes Term. Drug To Test It

A Doctor, curious to know the effect of a treatment said to be so unpleasant that it terrifies patients, tried it on himself.

He is Dr. J. E. O. N. Gillespie, assistant medical officer at Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water Who describes his experience in the "Lancet."

The treatment, which has produced striking results in certain types of mental disorder, consists of the injection of a drug—cardiazol—which produces convulsions.

"After my injection I felt my body and limbs coming to lie straight in the bed and my head turning to a central position." writes Dr Gillespie. "Then, very rapidly, something seemed to move in my arms and thorax and to pass up to the base of my neck, where it stopped and increased in intensity.

"This sensation was not painful, but half-way between thought and sensation, like the ideas in delirium. Unconsciousness developed quickly."

On awakening he had a headache, some of his joints ached and he was conscious of a pungent smell at the back of his nose. He did not however, find his experience alarming.—"News Chronicle."

World Achievement.

The First Railway

To all intents and purposes, the Stockton and Darlington Railway was the first in the world.

If we see pictures of the first train which ran along the first line we cannot help smiling. Everything looks so primitive and quaint, so utterly unlike the railway of to-day with its powerful locomotives and its luxurious carriages. But there had to be a beginning

A great achievement it was when George Stephenson himself drove his own locomotive along the Stockton and Darlington track, making the journey one September day in 1825.

He was three hours on the way, and his brave little locomotive hauled 12 wagons of coal and 21 wagons filled with passengers. Before the train rode a man on horseback. He carried a red flag. Crowds turned out to watch this amazing sight—many laughing, some sobered by a dim vision of what might happen to England if the railways came to stay.

A journey of 20 miles in three hours is not excessively fast, but it was something of which the builders might well be proud, and it marked the real opening of the Railway Age. But for the success of this line the coming of the permanent way might have been held up for a generation or two: and when we look back and reflect upon the difficulties which then had to be overcome, we cannot do other than wonder at the indomitable men who had such faith in themselves that they could lavish time and money and energy upon what some of the wisest men of the time called scatter-brain notions.

Russia Knows Where It Stands

Soviet Foreign Policy Explained

THE PARAMOUNT FACTOR IN DETERMINING SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY HAS, OF COURSE, BEEN MUNICH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. I USE THE WORD MUNICH AS A GENERAL TERM TO DESCRIBE NOT ONLY THE SOLUTION OF LAST AUTUMN'S CRISIS BUT THE WHOLE "APPEASEMENT" PROGRAMME OF MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN AND BONNET, OR THE "LINE OF SURRENDER TO AGGRESSORS," AS THE RUSSIANS PREFER TO CALL IT, WRITES WALTER DURANTY IN THE "SPECTATOR."

To begin at the beginning, it may be stated with certainty that Munich was no surprise to Moscow. As far back as August, 1938, "inside" Soviet opinion was convinced that France and England would not fight to save Czecho-Slovakia, for the simple reason that they had everything to lose and apparently little to gain. The defeat of Hitler and Mussolini would almost inevitably mean the victory not of France and England but of Bolshevism or anarchy. In short, "Heads we lose and tails Stalin wins."

* * * *

The Russians were of this, and while there is no reason to doubt that they were prepared to fulfil their obligations to France and Czecho-Slovakia in the event of war, it may also be suggested that the effects of the Purge had been such as to diminish any eagerness on their part to engage in a major conflict.

For this reason at least, and perhaps for others, Munich was neither disappointing nor shameful to the U. S. S. R. although it marked the failure of their policy of sharing collective security and trying to fraternise with the Western democracies, which had been inaugurated by the Soviet entry into the League of Nations in 1934.

Indeed, as time passed, the Russians began to perceive that Munich, far from being either a surprise or disappointment, might prove a blessing in disguise; it had unexpectedly offered to Germany a colonial empire, especially in so far as foodstuffs, oil and lumber were concerned, right at its own doors, to be had, one might say, for the taking.

The conquest of Czecho-Slovakia gave Germany facile access to all the products of the Balkans, with the Danube (soon to be supplemented by the Rhine-Danube Canal and a net work of other canals, motor-roads and railways) as a natural artery for this new economic empire which Germany might build in an area where no communications could be cut by hostile fleets or threatened by hostile armies of any country save Russia, which had other fish to fry.

* * * *

The Russians perceived all this and were quick to draw the conclusion that for some considerable time Germany's aims and energies would be mainly occupied in developing and digesting the Mitteleuropa it had at last acquired. They saw, too, that the German High Command must be fully as reluctant to assault the 'Ligne Maginot,' even with so sacred an object as to "honour the cheque" to Italy, as the French General Staff had been to attack the Siegfried Line in accordance with French pledges to Czecho-Slovakia.

Which, in the final issue, meant peace instead of war, no matter how strong a bluff the Germans might put up. Nevertheless, the fact remained that Europe henceforth was cleft into two camps, the "Axis" Powers against France and England, which gratefully relieved the Russians of their old nightmare of a united capitalist onslaught against the U.S.S.R.

Therefore, the Russians argued, cautiously and without any notion of weakening their Western defences, probabilities showed that they had nothing to fear from the West in the near future, which suited them very well, because in Eastern skies new stars were shining to beckon them irresistibly.

For the last hundred years there has been a rule in Russian history of periodic oscillations between Eastern and Western policy, as if the dynamic power of this vast political unit when checked at one end was bound to find an outlet at the other.

* * * *

In recent times there was Lenin's drive on Warsaw, followed, when it failed, by the Soviet-aided impetus which carried Chiang-Kai-shek and the Chinese Nationalists to Shanghai and Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek preferred fleshpots to the Spartan fare of Bolshevism, and once more the Russians swung Westwards, to enter the League of Nations.

That also failed, at Munich, but in the meantime Chiang Kai-shek, somewhat willy-nilly, had been forced into war with Japan, and—which from the Russian point of view was hardly less important—into alliance with the so-called Chinese Communists.

Even before Munich emboldened the Japanese to invade the Chinese mainland opposite Hongkong and conquer Canton and Hankow in one swift rush, it seemed, on paper, that Japan was winning the war. The Russians, however, knew better, and so did the Japanese.

Without flourish of trumpets, the Russians consolidated their influence in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia and upon the intervening oases and trade-routes through the Gobi Desert. They could thus establish connexion with the "Communist" armies of China, which had lately ended their long trek, perhaps not entirely by fortuitous circumstances nor the pressure of their enemies, in the Western provinces of Kansu, Ninghsia and Shensi.

* * * *

The stage was thus set for an eastern swing by Russia, which Munich not only dictated but actually made easier. Dictated, because it barred the way to Russia's Western policy; made easier because it gave Germany what Germany wanted, closer to home and less likely to burn German fingers than a stab at the Soviet Ukraine.

There can be little doubt that the U.S.S.R. sees where it stands and knows what it wants to do. For the immediate future, say the cold realists in the Kremlin, the West is our rear and our front is facing eastwards. From which it follows that the rear must be protected, as the Russians have been doing most diligently during the past few weeks.

A commercial truce and resumption of friendly trade relations with Italy, announced in early February, the renewal of commercial agreements with Finland, Latvia and Lithuania, a tenfold extension of trade with Poland in the lately-signed agreement, and last but not least, persistent reports of a great business deal with Germany.

Thus far, these reports have found no confirmation in fact, but there is not a sharp-eyed foreign diplomat in Moscow who fails to believe that Russian need of machines 'and replacement of German machines already bought' will amicably coincide with Germany's need for cotton, manganese and other raw materials. And, that economic 'rapprochement' has certain political consequences would be plain to Macaulay's schoolboy.

* * * *

Thus insured, the U.S.S.R. has set its face eastwards with a resolution quite different from its conduct in the somewhat farcial squabble with Japan last July and August at Lake Khasan. On that occasion, as soon became apparent, both sides were engaged in a "sondage" of their relative strength and intentions, and each, it may be added, was convinced that the other would not fight.

What began as a local incident soon became a battle, but before it could drift into war both sides with surprising unanimity decided to call it off. They each had learnt their lesson, that the other was ready to fight. As neither wanted a war, hostilities ceased abruptly, with a shade of Soviet advantage in original initiative and the final settlement, which left the disputed territory in Russian hands.

Superficially, the Lake Khasan affair was no more than another item on Russia's long score against Japan, which dates back to the defeats of 1904, the Japanese occupation of Vladivostok and the Maritime Provinces in 1918-21, and the Japanese invasion of North China in August, 1937, which all Russians are convinced was only a pretext to acquire a base of action on the Asiatic continent for a campaign from Inner Mongolia to cut Russia's umbilical cord, the Trans-Siberian Railway, south of Lake Baikal.

* * * *

But Lake Khasan meant something more. For the first time, Japan had left a battlefield in possession of the Russians, with all which that implied. Meanwhile, as I said before, Munich and its consequences had cleared Russian skirts in Europe.

So now, to use a graphic Americanism, the U.S.S.R. is "turning the heat on" Japan. Not directly nor by threat of war, but with a steady increase of pressure which doubtless involves a corresponding degree of support, both moral and material, to Chiang Kai-shek and China.

The most recent phase of this pressure has been the uncompromising attitude of the Russians with regard to Japanese oil and coal concessions in northern Sakhalin and to the Fisheries Agreement, which is a matter of vital moment to Japan.

To discuss either of these points would require a separate article, but at present it is enough to say that in both cases the Russians have taken a most vigorous line and will follow it whatever Japan may say or do.

INCOME-TAX READY RECKONER

New Publication To Help Assessees

To facilitate the deduction of income-tax in accordance with the amended law and to obviate any possible hardship, the Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, is publishing a ready reckoner entitled "Income-tax Ready Reckoner under the Slab System" which shows the amount of income-tax, both yearly and monthly, on incomes ranging from Rs. 2,001 to Rs. 25,000 and the average rate of tax on them. Income-tax and super-tax on some typical figures of income above Rs. 25,000 will also be shown.

Consequent on the enactment of the Indian Finance Act, 1939, the system of rates for income-tax has undergone a change and now follows that which has always been in force for super-tax. The adoption of the new system, called the Slab System, and the obligation imposed by Section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as recently, amended, upon any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head 'salaries' to deduct income-tax at a rate representing the average of the rates applicable to the estimated total income of an assessee, make it necessary for the disbursing officers to make somewhat elaborate calculations to arrive at the amount of tax to be deducted every month after allowing for rebates on life insurance premiums, General Provident Fund Contributions, etc. The Ready Reckoner will provide a short cut for these calculations.

It is expected that the reckoner will be published about the first week of April 1939, when it will be available for sale with the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 6.)

the legal entrants going up to 453,000) which figures were questioned by the Arabs, the British Cabinet insists that Palesatine shall have 75,000 more Jews to become one-third of the total population. The Arabs claim that if a census were taken to-morrow it will be found that the Jews have already reached the proportion. And yet they were being forced to accept 10,000 a year for five years and 25,000 immediately.

Partition in Another Form

Call it what one may ,according to his own chance or predilections—Partition ,Cantonisation. Federation—tiny little Palestine must be divided up. The old idea has been brought in through the back door but garnished in deceptive garments. The demand of the Arabs that sales of lands to Jews should be prohibited is again accepted in principle but with the amendment that there should be three areas in the country. In one of these there should be total prohibition—in another careful restriction—and in the third absolute freedom. In other words the totally prohibited area would be the Arab part of the Palestinian State—the partially prohibited area would be the Enclave, reserved for the mandatory by the Peel Commission—while the free area would be, naturally the Jewish part of the State. When there is going to be a Palestine State with over 66 per cent Arabs and thirty three and a third per cent Jews, one wonders why the experts of the Colonial Office stoop to such devices.

The Arabs —Palestinians as well as the State Delegations—were most anxous to come to a settlement. They made concession after concession to secure peace but they could not sign away the destiny of their country for which they have suffered untold agonies for 20 years. Mr. MacDonald failed to appreciate the Arab desire for peace. He was oppressed with fear of the Jews and America and lost the magnificent chance of clinching the bargain once and for all.

The Arabs' Answer

The answer of the Arabs was dignified and statesmanlike. They said:—

"1. The Palestine Arab Delegation have carefully examined the proposals communicated to them by the United Kingdom Delegation at the meeting of the Palestine Conference held on the 15th March, 1939. They consider that the proposals are open to serious objections both from the point of view of ordinary justice and from the point of view of their practicability. Without entering into details, the Palestine Arab Delegation wish to offer the following observations—which, in their view, are sufficient to demonstrate the impracticability of the proposals as a whole.

2. The proposals of His Majesty's Government fall under three main heads; constitutional changes, immigration and lands.

3. With regard to the first, His Majesty's Government propose that there shall be a period of transition between the existing mandatory regime and the establishment of the independent Palestinian State. But no time-limit has been set to that period of transition, of which the duration is left to depend upon "the success of the various constitutional changes and the likelihood of effective co-operation in government by the people of Palestine."

Wanted Time Limit.

4. The Palestine Arab Delegation fully appreciate the value of His Majesty's Government's declaration that their ultimate objective is the termination of the Mandate and the establishment of an independent State in Palestine. In earnest of their appreciation and of their readiness to compromise on any point on which compromise is possible, they are willing to accept the principle of a period of transition, but only on condition that a definite time-limit be set to the duration of such period of transition. And they feel that no useful purpose could be served by their entering into discussions unless His Majesty's Government were, on their side, to accept the principle of a time-limit.

5. Quite apart from their objections to several other features of the proposed transitional arrangements, the Palestine Arab Delegation regard the absence of a time-limit as an impediment to the fulfilment of the very conditions which His Majesty's Government declare they wish to see fulfilled, for this reason if for no other, that it does provide any minority or minority group who may wish to retard or hinder the establishment of an independent State in Palestine with a loop-hole and, what is worse, an incentive to pursue deliberate tactics of obstruction.

6. The Palestine Arab Delegation are firmly of the opinion that all such constitutional arrangements, whether transitional or permanent, must in the interests of all parties and in the interest of peace be so devised as to ensure smooth working and to avoid friction and dissension between the various communities. They hold the view that the setting of a definite term is indispensable to the successful operation of the transitional arrangements and to the elimination of what might easily become a source of friction between the various communities and of deliberate obstruction on the part of one or other of them, more particularly as, on the admission of the United Kingdom Delegation, the absence of a time-limit would in effect give the Jews powers of obstruction amounting to powers of veto on the establishment of the independent State.

Immigration and Land Sales.

7. With regard to immigration, the Palestine Arab Delegation note with satisfaction that His Majesty's Government have at last recognised that Jewish immigration into Palestine must come to an end. But they find that the proposals of His Majesty's Government are not such as to cause them to modify their view that the present population is larger than the country can support.

8. With regard to lands, the Palestine Arab Delegation regret to find that His Majesty's Government's proposals do not appear to take into account the serious state of land famine prevailing in Palestine. According to the most recent calculations made by an authoritative body, namely the Woodhead Partition Commission of 1938, while the minimum area required for subsistence works out at an average holding of 111 dunums per family, the actual holding works out at an average of 54 dunums per family, that is to say less than half the minimum required for bare subsistence. This calculation applies to the country as a whole and takes into account all the varieties of cultivable land.

9. The Palestine Arab Delegation are of the opinion that the only sound way in which so serious a problem can be tackled is to prohibit all sales of land from Arabs to Jews so as to relieve the existing famine. There is ample unused land now in Jewish holding to meet the needs of the natural increase of the Jewish population. The land at present in Arab holding is scarcely sufficient to meet one-half of the needs of the existing Arab peasantry, to say nothing of the fact that there is no margin whatever to meet the needs of the natural increase of the Arab population.

10. The Palestine Arab Delegation fully appreciate the efforts which His Majesty's Government are making towards a settlement, and they are confident that His Majesty's Government, on their side, fully appreciate the fact that, in their opening statement before the Conference, the Palestine Arab Delegation declared their readiness to negotiate in a conciliatory spirit the conditions under which all reasonable safeguards for British interests, for the preservation of and rights of access to all Holy Places, and for the protection of all the legitimate rights of the Jewish or other minorities could be secured. They would seize this opportunity to repeat that they are most anxious to meet His Majesty's Government in any measure calculated to put an end, at the earliest possible moment, to the disturbed conditions which have agitated the Holy Land as a result of the policy hitherto pursued in respect of the denial of independence, the flooding of the country with immigrants and the failure to protect the Arab cultivators from the land-famine which the acquisition of land by Jews has brought about."

All the Arab States one after another stood up and supported Jamal Bey. The Conference then broke up. Aly Pasha Maher left with Abdur Rahman Bey Azzam within an hour. Jamal Bey the next morning and the two Seychelles prisoners—Dr. Husein el-Khalidi and Yakub Bey Ghussein—in the evening.

The Muslim League Delegates saw Lord Zetland and Mr. R. A. Butler before leaving London and must have explained to these Ministers the repercussions the sudden termination of the Conference would have in India.

An expectant world is waiting for the White Paper through which Great Britain will now announce its "imposed" decision. How far Amir Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Towfik Bey el-Suwaidi of Irak, will influence the announcement to be made early next week, is still a moot point.

A SHORT STORY

Police Guard

BY JAMES FREEMAN.

Old Man Bursley phoned in to headquarters about 6-30 p.m. on the night of the 20th. His voice was quite calm and unruffled.

"I've just been held up and robbed," he explained. "I think if you go to number 302 Market street you'll find not only the bandits, but the money."

"Wait a minute," said Deke Miller. "What is this? Let's have a few particulars."

"I suggest," cut in Old Man Bursley unhurriedly, "that you get down to 302 Market street at once."

Deke hesitated. "Where are you now, Mr. Bursley?"

"I'm at my office at 1102 Main street."

"O. K. You stay there till we get back.' Deke hung up and nodded to me. ""Come on," he said. "It sounds screwy, but you like screwy set-ups."

Old Man Bursley owned and operated one of the city's biggest department stores. He was an eccentric old coot, but a good citizen and honest. There were about 300 people in his employ and he personally supervised the making up of payroll envelopes himself. He had the cash brought up from the bank in the afternoon and he and a couple of assistants filled up the envelopes.

It had worried the police for sometime. It looked like a set-up, because there was nothing simpler for a couple of gangsters than to step into the office, stick a gun under the old boy's nose and walk off with the funds. The police had repeatedly suggested that either he have the envelopes made up at the bank or submit to having guards stationed about or pay off by check. But Bursley was stubborn and cantankerous and wouldn't listen.

I asked Deke about details of the hold-up as the police car rushed us downtown.

"I don't know any," he said. "Bursley simply told us to go to 302 Market and we'd find the money and the bandits. Sounds whacky, but it also sounded convincing."

The address at Market street was a bar. We got out and went inside. "Where's the boss?" Deke asked, showing his badge. The barkeeper shot a quick glance toward a rear door, wet his lips and shook his head. "He ain't in."

Deke headed for the rear door. He banged it open without knocking. Three men were sitting around a table and on the table was a heap of money and pay envelopes. They were the most surprised three gentlemen I have ever had the pleasure of observing.

There was a precious lot of excitement around that bar during the next fifteen minutes. No one but Deke Miller could have handled the situation so adroitly. He stood with his back to the wall at the farther end of the room with a gun in his hand and told me to call headquarters. My conversation was punctuated three times by the sound of Deke's gun exploding two feet from my ear. This was when some curious and enterprising gentlemen outside the room tried to get inside with a view of lending the money-thieves a hand.

When it was over I discovered that my hatband and starched collar were dripping with perspiration.

We saw the three gangsters safely away in a patrol wagon, then returned to the police car.

"Where to?" I asked Deke'

"Bursley's department store. I don't mind telling you I'm burning up with curiosity."

"Me too," I agreed.

So we drove up to Bursley's and a watchman let us in and told us that Mr. Bursley was still in his office. We went up the stairs and along the baloony and into the only lighted office. Bursley was sitting there as calmly as you please reading the evening paper.

"Did you get the money back?" he asked.

"Yes," said Deke.

"Thought you would," said Bursley.

"What made you think so?" Deke asked.

"Eh?" said Bursley. "Oh, well that's where they phoned before leaving here. I and my assistants were locked in that closet. We heard them phone."

"Do you mean to say," Deke asked, "that those hold-uppers were stupid enough to give away their hide-out by phoning from here?"

Bursley chuckled. "It amounts to that, though they didn't know it. He indicated the dial phone. "They used that phone. Dial, you know. Didn't have to speak a number so figured no one could check back." He chuckled again. "I counted the clicks. Easy. You count the clicks of the dial when she goes back, and you can figure what number anybody's calling. So I found out from the telephone company what address was listed under the number they dialed, and called you. Save time. I figure."

Deke and I exchanged glances. It's quite a jolt when you find an ordinary citizen as calm and level-headed in time of emergency as a cop should be.

Deke cleared his throat. "Mr. Bursley, I'd like to remind you again that it is dangerous the way make up your payroll, Now-"

"Tut, tut, tut," said Bursley, "I've taken care of that. Beginning next week I'm having the envelopes made up at the bank. Also I'm paying off by check. Besides I'm having a police guard to watch over things." He looked from one to the other of us. There was the barest twinkle in his blue eyes. "Yes, sir, gentlemen, I've decided I ought to have a police guard to keep an eye on things."

(COPYRIGHT.)

KOLABA BOARD ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Workers Touring Whole District To Urge Claims Of Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, April 2.

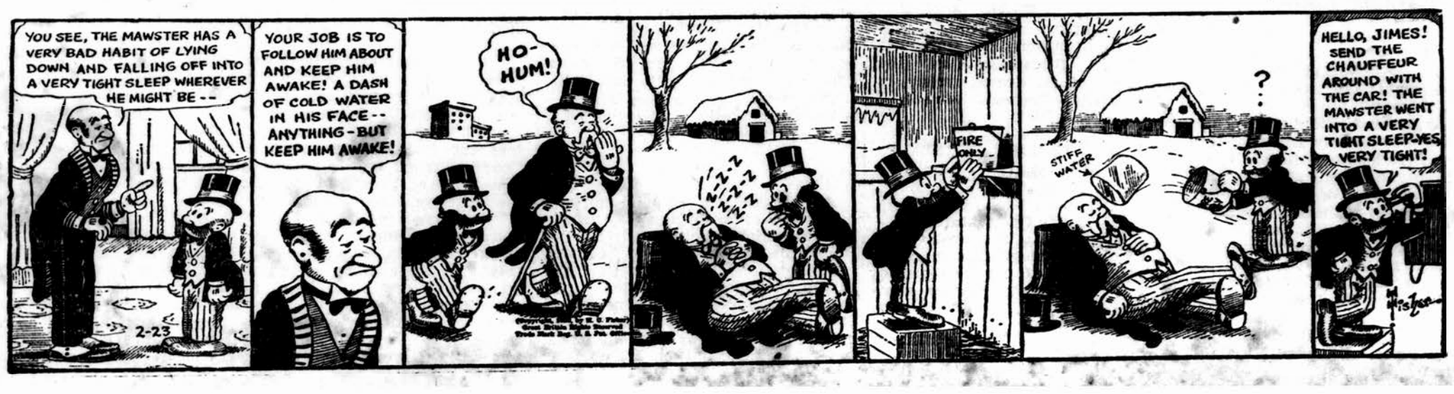
A meeting of the Kolaba District Local Board Election Committee, all the 23 candidates who are contesting the election on behalf of the Congress and those who are helping in this campaign will be held at Pen on Thursday, March 6, at 9 p.m. to formulate plans about the election campaign during the coming three weeks.

During the last week, Messrs. J. V. Lele and S. H. Patil moved from village to village in Alibag Taluka and distributed handbills explaining why Congress candidates alone must be returned. In Uran, Messrs. Lallubhai Mehta, Krishna Daur, Yeshwantrao Burjar and Mhatre toured from village to village.

Messrs. Dhevan and Chintamani Shastri, aided by Mr. Mhaskar, Mr. S. V. Tilak and Mr. V. M. Vedak have been working in Roha and Goregaon in favour of the Congress candidates. In Mahad, Messrs. Godbole and Pawate of Bombay accompanied by Dr. Antrolikar addressed three meetings explaining the Congress viewpoint in respect of work in local bodies.

From April 13 onwards, when the Legislative Assembly session ends Messrs. B. M. Gupte and G. H. Deshpande and others will tour the District.

MUTT AND JEFF—You Know Water Sometimes Does Freeze in the Winter — **By BUD FISHER**


YOU SEE, THE MAWSTER HAS A VERY BAD HABIT OF LYING DOWN AND FALLING OFF INTO A VERY TIGHT SLEEP WHEREVER HE MIGHT BE --
YOUR JOB IS TO FOLLOW HIM ABOUT AND KEEP HIM AWAKE! A DASH OF COLD WATER IN HIS FACE -- ANYTHING - BUT KEEP HIM AWAKE!
HO-HUM!
FIRE ONLY
STIFF WATER
HELLO, JIMES! SEND THE CHAUFFEUR AROUND WITH THE CAR! THE MAWSTER WENT INTO A VERY TIGHT SLEEP-YES VERY TIGHT!
2-23

Textile Inquiry

Minimum Wage And Dividend Must Be Guaranteed

SIX PER CENT. A FAIR RETURN ON SHARES

Share And Stock Brokers Give Evidence

A substantial guarantee on the part of industry to labour, in regard to minimum wage and if dividends were to be limited a guarantee on the part of the State to the industry, in regard to a minimum of dividends, were suggested by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff who led evidence on behalf of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, before the Textile Enquiry Committee, on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presided.

Fair Return On Shares

Mr. Shroff was of the opinion that 6 per cent. would be a fair return on shares. As it was, there was no relation between the dividends declared and the soundness of the concerns. A remuneration not exceeding 10 per cent. of the net profits, was a reasonable evaluation. Messrs. N. N. Dubash, and Jamnadas Morarji were the other members of the Association present at the examination.

Discussion centred on the value of shares in relation to dividends.

Answering a question of the chairman, Mr. Shroff opined that even a limitation of dividends at 6 per cent. on shares would cause a drop in the market then, though there would not be a disaster if the Government guaranteed it as minimum dividend. But such limitation would not attract investors.

Questioned what he would say to the plea, that as there was an Equalisation of Dividends Fund, why there should not be an equalisation of wages, Mr. Shroff said he was not in a position to say anything on the subject as he was not conversant with the technicalities of the industry.

He would suggest a depreciation of 5 per cent. on machinery and buildings.

Asked whether dividends could not be determined on actual capital invested instead of the face value, by Prof. Gadgil, Mr. Shroff said that no system could be devised to do so as capital came in at several stages and capital was subjected to various transformations in the life of a concern. They were only living on hope in speculating on shares under the circumstances.

SPECULATORS V. INVESTORS.

Replying to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Shroff said that speculators were not investors and they were out to make only easy money. Speculation was one of the disturbing factors. Higher dividends were quite justifiable in boom periods. He was agreeable to provision being made for lean years, as it was in practice then But in view of the attitude of the present Government which was taking capital and property, he was for the payment of all the profit as dividends. Under the circumstances there was no scope for new concerns being floated in Bombay. As a result of limitation of dividends industry would shift to Indian States where new companies would spring up.

Though originally it was advantageous to have mills in Bombay because of the harbour, it was now a disadvantage because of the Japanese dumping of cloth. He was against commission on sales.

MANAGING AGENT'S COMMISSION.

Answering Mr. V. L. Mehta Mr. Shroff said the Managing agents commission should be taken into account after meeting depreciation. He was for 'share capital' being guaranteed returns as in the case of debentures. He did not recommend or agree as a shareholder with regard to the suggestion of the Indian Merchants Chamber that Government should assist the textile industry with capital to go on with schemes of efficiency and the like, with power to limit dividends as long as the obligation lay. It depended on the individual concerns to accept the suggestion according to the soundness of their positions.

Replying a question of Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, he said he was not aware of any country, where a government came forward with a policy of limiting dividends. In the life of every industry there were cycles of depression and prosperity. Certain companies, even those noted for their stability had not paid dividends for several years at a stretch.

Mr. Saklatwala asked Mr. Shroff to bear in mind along with high-dividends several other charges were paid, whenever the matter of 'high dividends' arose.

Asked whether the shareholder should not ask for higher profits in the same manner as the worker was asking for higher wages as a sequel to protection, Mr. Shroff answered in the affirmative. Mr Shroff could not say whether enough protection was afforded to the Textile Industry.

It was a proposition of common sense that the dividend fund was provision against bad years.

"GIVE AND TAKE."

In reply to a question of Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, whether he agreed with the contention of working class leaders that workers should have equal rights with shareholders in sharing the profits, disagreeing Mr. Shroff, however contended that "without a realisation of the mutual interests of both, nothing could be done. Some working scheme between the two should be there"

Continuing, he said, "in lean years they should be prepared to get less (wages) like the shareholders. It is a question of give and take."

He would be against companies which paid more than "10 per cent" to their Managing Agents. He would agitate that shares of such companies should not be subscribed. Though old companies might be bound by contracts the future policy in such matters should not be determined at the expense of labours. It was for the share-holders to decide.

FIRST CHARGE ON INDUSTRY.

Asked by Mr. Khandubhai Desai, whether he considered it a wise policy in the interests of shareholders, to pay up dividends before setting aside for 'depreciation,' Mr. Shroff said, though he might not object if they would shortly make up the deficiency, in his opinion it was not a wise policy, if they left it alone without adjustment. He would not object to depreciation being treated as first charge on the industry. The Managing Agents were having less and less of large holdings in the industry then. Then agents were not in a substantial position and were getting bankrupt then owing to the depression. They were disposing off their shares.

The individual public were holding majority of shares then in concerns and their growing consciousness of their rights was being echoed in the proceedings of annual meetings companies. Even in the meetings of reputed companies, criticism of shareholders was to be heard. Shareholders, due to their ignorance that they were the real owners of concerns were being exploited. There were good and bad agents also.

Asked whether the fact of Bombay Managing Agents being in possession of large holdings of shares, was not responsible for abnormally large dividends before 1923 the year when depression set in, in that between 1917-21, out of 42 crores profit, 20 crores (50 per cent) went for dividends, 10 crores for reserve, and about the rest 10 crores went for depreciation, Mr. Shroff said 50 per cent for dividends was reasonable.

Questioned whether a large part of the invested capital had not been taken back thereof, and why investors should complain in lean years whether reservation should not have been made to meet the situation disagreeing emphatically Mr. Shroff said that in view of the present tendencies of the Government, there should be no carrying forward. After meeting depreciation charges and labour charges, 80 per cent of profits should go towards declaration of dividend and the remaining 20 per cent should be 'reserve' for bad periods.

The reason for Bombay industry's downward trend in contrast with Ahmedabad's upward trend was more labour costs. There were other causes into which he could not go before the Committee without giving cause for defamation (The chairman said, he need not go into them, if it was so).

MINIMUM WAGE PLUS BONUS.

In regard to living wage he was agreeable to workers getting a minimum wage under all circumstances plus a bonus according to the profits. To a question of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Mr. Shroff said it was not his intention that the 6 per cent. on share-capital should be met from 'dividend fund' which was no guarantee at all in depression, but the stake should guarantee it. Then in turn the industry should give a 'substantial guarantee' to the workers in regard to a minimum living wage in its turn.

Brokers' Association Memorandum

In the course of the memorandum submitted before the Committee, its views the Association stated:—

The first issue that naturally arises whether any basis exists at all in relation to which limitation of dividend may be made applicable and if so then, whether such limitation would be advisable or not.

Taking up the first alternative it is evident that in the case of Companies already in existence almost insuperable difficulties present themselves in determining a correct basis for the valuation of their shares, so vast have been the changes that have taken place therein. Most of these existing shares have undergone alterations in value bearing little or no relation to the nominal face values which they carry. Boom-time conditions have often taken the prices of these shares to dizzy heights, only to be swept off these pinnacles by succeeding depressions. Money for investing in these shares has been forthcoming at all points—at the crest as well as at the dips. and to estimate, even within very wide limits, the capitals that has been actually absorbed by them is a futile task. The amount of capital involved fundamentally determines what dividend should be paid and since the first factor is unknown, it would be rash to suggest limitation as regards dividends.

This relates to existing shares only and it would be useful to examine whether limitation of dividends in the case of new issues is desirable. Obviously no difficulty occurs here regarding the basis in regard to which limitation may be applied; but there are several other points which press for consideration.

Incidentally, we would point out that the criticism that is heard regarding the so-called high dividends is of little value and may be mainly attributed to the easy credit situation which prevails to-day. It is forgotten that many years ago it was not feasible to borrow even on first class security at a rate lower than 7 per cent. per annum, so that holders of ordinary shares, and that of concerns like cotton mills, could justifiably have expected a much higher return. It is needless to remark that the shareholders cannot, in fairness, be treated only on conditions prevailing during a certain short period and if heed is paid to this, it will be found that the dividends declared by cotton mills have not been as high as they are made out to be.

LIMIT OF 10 P.C.

This is only in passing and my Board would like to impress the fact that it would be dangerous to fix an arbitrary limit up to which dividends may be declared, as credit is a mobile thing and interest-rates fluctuating quantities incapable of being tied down to a particular level. A guaranteed dividend would, however, be an altogether different matter, as it would mean a steady, if fixed, return; but the acceptance of this principle is dependent upon the much wider issue of how far the State should interest itself in the industries of a country.

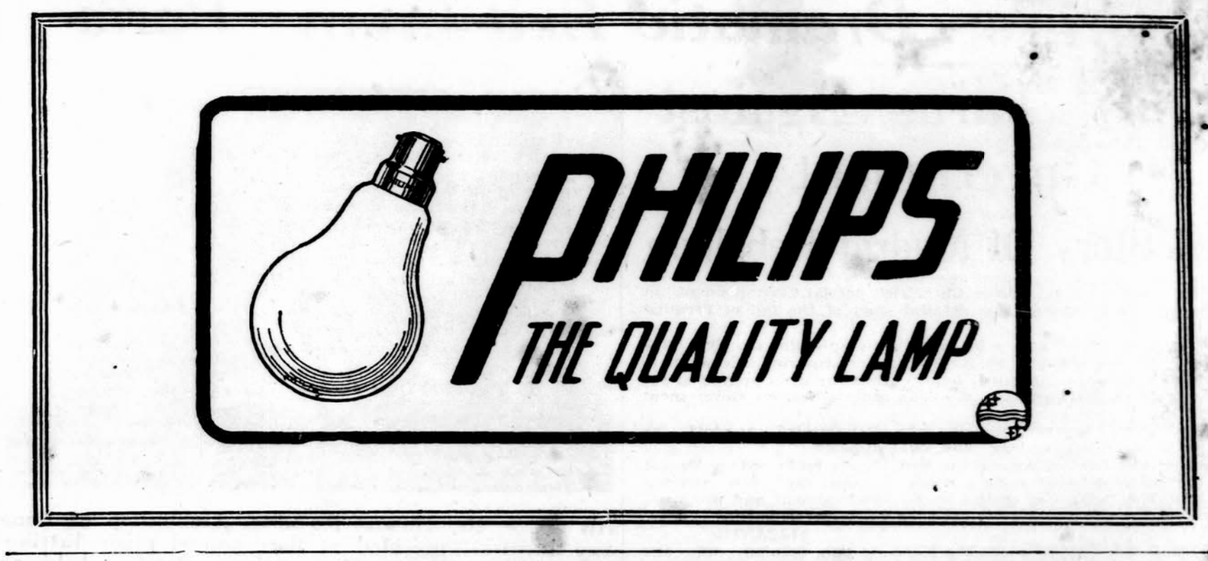
Taking everything into account, my Board consider it reasonable that the Managing Agents should be permitted a remuneration not exceeding 10 per cent. on the net profits.

Security Demand From Calcutta Paper

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded by the Bengal Government under the Press Emergency Act from "Rozana Hind," a local Urdu daily for an article appearing in its issue of February 22 entitled "Which way Muslims, should go?"

The security will have to be deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate by April 11.—United Press



PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS

Government Grants-in-Aid Explains Policy

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A resolution of the Government of Bombay issued on March 31 states:—

"The question of the position of the primary departments of English-Teaching schools in respect of grants-in-aid has been under the consideration of Government for some time. The problem of Secondary schools including English-Teaching schools has been recently the subject of discussion by responsible persons connected with educational institutions. A Conference of the Heads of recognised secondary schools was convened by Government in June, 1938, with a view to discussing, informally, certain questions relating to secondary schools.

One of the subjects discussed was whether there should be any differentiation between English-Teaching Schools and the other secondary schools. A point was made that English-Teaching schools were more or less isolated from the general educational system of this Province, and that it was in the general interests of secondary education that these schools should be treated as ordinary seccondary schools and should cease to occupy a position of aloofness and isolation.

ENGLISH TEACHING SCHOOLS

The position of English-Teaching schools was further discussed in August, 1938, in a Conference of educational officers. At present the primary departments of English-Teaching schools are aided directly from Provincial funds on the same basis as ordinary secondary schools. The point was raised in the Conference that it was desirable to treat English-Teaching schools on the same basis as ordinary secondary schools, and that their primary departments should be left to be aided by Local Authorities in the same manner as other primary schools.

The general feeling in the Conference was that, rightly or wrongly, special treatment had been extended to English-Teaching schools in regard to grants-in-aid for their primary departments and that the time had arrived when it was necessary to consider how far the public finance should be utilised for the special benefit of a section of the people. It was generally recognised that the existing system could not, in fairness to the public, be continued any longer.

PECULIAR PROVINCIAL SYSTEM

The system of English-Teaching schools is peculiar to this Province. There are in addition to English-Teaching schools a limited number of primary schools in a few places imparting an elementary practical knowledge of English in addition to teaching other subjects prescribed for the primary course.

The position of the latter schools was carefully considered by Government in 1925 and the question was examined whether these special elementary schools (in which English is taught) should be classed as "Primary" or as "English-Teaching" schools and treated as secondary schools and aided directly by Government.

After going into the matter fully Government came to the conclusion that these special elementary schools should be classified as "Primary" and that there was no objection to recognising English as a regional language of such Indian Christians as spoke no recognised local language.

Government has now carefully examined the situation in the light of the opinions expressed at the informal Conferences referred to above. It has also considered the representation made by the English-Teaching Secondary Schools' Association.

SAME BASIS FOR BOTH

After a full investigation of the position, Government has come to the conclusion that there is no justification for aiding the primary departments of English-Teaching schools on the same basis as ordinary secondary schools.

Under rule 21 of the Grant-in-aid Code standards I-IV of English-Teaching schools are treated as primary standards, and Government is now pleased to direct that the primary departments of English-Teaching schools (standards I-IV, including classes maintained below standard I) should from next year be treated as "Primary" and recognised and aided by the Local Authorities concerned in the usual manner.

They should cease to receive aid directly from Provincial funds as secondary schools. The question of the amendments in the relevant rules in consequence of these orders is being considered and orders will be issued separately. In the meantime the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to instruct the managements of the English-Teaching schools to take steps to approach the Local Authorities concerned for the recognition of their Primary Departments.

EVERY PERSON SHOULD TRY THE

New Listerine Tooth Paste

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Detergent energy released at first touch of saliva. Whitens, brightens, polishes—cleans decay areas never before reached.

●The new Luster-Foam detergent in Listerine Tooth Paste works a miracle in your mouth. The moment saliva touches it, it generates thousands upon thousands of tiny bubbles alive with detergent energy. It penetrates into decay-ridden "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, seldom reach. It protects the gum line where germs breed and decay acids form. It sweeps away every tiny decaying food particle, cleans thoroughly, reduces dental troubles to a minimum. Extremely economical too, you use less.

TSB

STATES ARE AN ANACHRONISM

Warning To Rulers To Read Signs Of Time

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

Addressing a mass meeting of the citizens of Rutlam, on Monday last held under the auspices of the Rutlam Rajya Praja Mandal to consider over the issue of Responsible Government in the Indian State, with Dr. Devi Singh, President of the Rutlam Rajya Praja Mandal in the Chair, Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya, the Provincial Secretary of the Central India States Peoples' Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, traced the history of the so-called States' treaties with the Paramount Power, which, he stated, were made without any reference or regard for the people. These treaties, be held, are completely out of date, and they cannot be binding on the people.

OUT OF DATE

Referring to the resolutions of the Ludhiana Conference, Mr Vaidya explained their meanings, and remarked that the present system of the Indian States is pletely out of date and, looking to the progress made by the rest of India, it is necessary to put an end to this system, and bring the administration to the level of British India by establishing full responsible Government. Apart from this, he observed, the States, whose population is less than 20 lakhs or income less than 50 lakhs and which are not in a position to maintain the standard of administration necesssary for the purpose of uniting with a free and Federated India, should be amalgamated with the neighbouring provinces. If the rulers agree to these proposals, their rights and privileges will be maintained reasonably.

Uttering a note of warning, the speaker went on to say that the rulers must read the signs, and take heed from the attitude of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Paramount Power. His Excellency the Viceroy's speech, he said, is nothing but a last word to the Indian Rulers on the question of Federation and Reforms. The Central Indian State Rulers should take to heart the advice given by His Excellency the Viceroy. The scheme which the Resident of the Central India States has submitted before the rulers at Nowgong, for the establishment of a common High Court and Police Administration, unification of many departments of the States, with a Central body to co-ordinate their Administration, to curtail the personal and ceremonial expenditure and spend the amounts for public utility purposes, should also be accepted by the rulers, as these suggestions are in their best interest. If the Central India Rulers fail to act according to the advice of Mr. Fitze, and insist upon continuing their autocratic and irresponsible administration, this would lead them to graver and disastrous consequences

Continuing the speaker observed that Mahatma Gandhi and the Paramount Power have allowed the Princes a breathing time and this is probably the last chance. The Princes must avail of this opportunity otherwise, they must be prepared to face the worst.

STAND UNITED

The speaker then criticised the administration of Rutlam State, and advised the people to strengthen their Praja Mandal, for the achievement of Responsible Government. He also advised the Maharaja to introduce reforms and establish Responsible Government, to the satisfaction of the people at an early date.

Messrs. Abdul Hafizkhan and Bhajamishanker Dikshit also appealed to the people to stand united and agitate for the establishment of the Responsible Government.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

FLY BY A. S. I. 'PLANES

FASTEST ROUTE TO

BOMBAY–KATHIAWAR

(Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar & Porbandar)

&

BOMBAY–KOLHAPUR

Via POONA

Return Tickets available for one Month.

Details from:—

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.,

BRABOURNE STADIUM, FORT.

Tele { phone 27547. grams "AIRTAXIES"

Negrin's Dramatic Exit From Paris

Army Turns Against Government

Full Story Of Madrid Rebellion

Mr. William Forrest, "News Chronicle" Special Correspondent in Spain, sent from Alicante the detailed story of the fall of Premier Negrin.

Forrest was privileged to be an intimate spectator of the final drama. He was about to go to Negrin, for censoring, the script of an exclusive interview (printed below) when the news arrived of the naval revolt in Cartagena and the coup against Negrin's Government in Madrid.

What then happened, how and why it happened, are told by Forrest in the following long and vivid dispatch.

Meanwhile fighting among the Republicans broke out in Madrid Communist troops attempting a revolt against the new Defence Council. The rising was quelled by air bombardment and machine-guns, and the city now awaits expected peace developments.

ALICANTE.

This is not the time—nor the place—to pass opinion on the startling transformation of the Spanish scene.

The message that follows is transmitted as an historical record of a coup d'etat that accomplished the downfall of Dr. Juan Negrin, Spain's man of resistance.

The record, containing the substance of a declaration which Dr. Negrin had intended to deliver in Madrid last night, shows that towards the end the 13 points of the resistance policy, already reduced to three after the fall of Barcelona, had in fact been reduced to one essential demand, namely, a guarantee by the victors that the lives of the vanquished would not be forfeit.

Let us hope that whatever else of Negrin's programme may be torn up by Madrid's new masters this point will be adhered to.

At eight o'clock yesterday morning two sentries of the Republican Army guarding a villa which looks on to the Alicante-Albacete highway sprang to attention with fists raised in salute as a smallish middle-aged man came out through the open doorway, walked slowly down the steps and entered a waiting car.

SENTRIES SALUTE

The salute was for Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier and Minister of National Defence. The sentries thought he was leaving for Madrid to make his radio speech. They did not know he was no longer Premier and Minister of Defence, that overnight he had abdicated, that he was now fleeing from Spain a beaten man.

The two sentries, half a dozen Cabinet Ministers who were to accompany their chief in his flight with as many under-secretaries, and two foreigners—Mlle. Marthe Huysmans, daughter of the Belgian statesman, and myself—were the only witnesses of this closing scene in a drama that heralds the end of the bloodiest civil war in history.

THE LAST EXIT

For two days I had been a privileged, one might almost say intimate, spectator of this drama, and now that the actors have made their last exit the whole story can be told.

Late on Friday afternoon I left Madrid in search of Dr. Negrin. The exact whereabouts of the Minister of Defence were a military secret. All I knew was that he would be found at a "position juste." That name is not to be found on the map; it is, or rather it was, one of the many fictitious names applied to the various military headquarters. Directions to "position juste" were vague. I would find it, said my informant, quoting Don Quixote, "in a district of La Mancha whose name I do not care to remember."

It was not until nearly mid-night on Saturday that I found "position juste" four miles north of the village of Elda, in Alicante Province, and occupying the position—Dr. Negrin and his Foreign Minister, Alvarez del Vayo.

In spite of the late hour the Premier was still at his desk.

Before him lay a telegram from the Red Cross deploring the alleged revelations of torture in Barcelona prisons and expressing the hope that prisoners still held by the Republic would be spared such suffering.

Dr. Negrin had just dictated a reply recalling all the Government's efforts to humanise the war and urging international investigation of the Barcelona allegations.

It was natural that my talk with the Premier should begin with some reference to this question of prisoners.

"Amid all the confusion of the retreat from Catalonia," said Dr. Negrin, "it was nothing short of a miracle that we brought so many prisoners out and the wonder is that only 22 among them the Bishop of Teruel, were unaccounted for.

"Can a Government which has carried its leniency to the point of weakness be held responsible for this isolated act of crime? Was the American Government held to account for crimes amongst gangsters or the British Government for the murders of Jack the Ripper?' He laughed at the idea.

WE WANT PEACE

"As for the prisoners we still hold" he added. "I wonder whose lives are in greater danger, theirs or ours?"

He paused a moment, and I took advantage of the pause to put the question uppermost in everyone's thoughts: "Do you still adhere to the policy of resistance?"

Dr. Negrin looked at me with a rather puzzled air before he replied: "But of course".

"No one", he went on "wants peace more than we do. Two and a half years of such war as this—that is quite a lot and all the more reason, therefore, that the war should be followed by real, lasting peace. It is this peace we are striving to win for Spain.

"Already we have reduced our demands—the demands imposed by the ideal for which we are fighting. The 13 points of a year ago are now three."

THE THREE POINTS

He recapitulated the three points of his speech to the Cortes at Figueras—first, the independence of Spain: second, free choice of regime by the people; third, no reprisals.

The two first points were matters of principle which Franco could not openly reject. Even the dictators claimed to represent the people.

There remained, however, point three.

Dr. Negrin recalled how the Government had suspended the death sentences and how this gesture had failed to evoke any echo from the other side.

"And why? Because Franco draws his ideas and swells his war supplies from the Fascist Powers and in Fascist philosophy clemency is a sign of weakness."

I remembered what Colonel Lister had said to me: "Fascism does not forgive."

"I have always thought," continued Dr. Negrin, "that in the event of an international struggle between democracy and Fascism our resistance might be a point of support for democracy. Thus, to give but one example, we saved as much armaments as we could from the Catalonian debacle and took it to France in the hope that it might serve the democracies to-morrow.

"Little did we think our own guns would be handed over to Franco to be used against us."

On the table lay some French newspapers headlining imminent end of the Spanish war.

"There is more than one way of ending a war," commented Dr. Negrin.

"There is the path of unconditional surrender. Would you have us follow that? What of the tens of thousands of men who look to us for leadership? Are we to leave them to the vengeance of the enemy?

FUTURE GENERATIONS.

"There is another way besides that—the way whereby, even if it leads to defeat and maybe death, we nevertheless leave to future generations the elements that will enable them to renew the struggle.

"Which of these ways would you have us choose? Why, for us there is no choice."

It was the first time Negrin had spoken since the fall of Catalonia. It was to be the last before his own fall. The statement he made to me must be regarded as his testament.

We went downstairs for supper. The radio in the dining-room was tuned into a French station. A band played the "Marseillaise."

At 1 a.m. Dr. Negrin returned to his desk. He had been working for 20 hours a day organising for the future. His flight was the work of a few hours, as I was soon to see: organising resistance was a much harder business.

In Alicante, where I spend the night, everything was quiet. There had been no air raids for some days. But when I returned to "position juste" on Sunday to have the report of my interview passed by the censor—in this case the Premier himself—I found an emergency Council of Ministers in session. What had happened?

Alvarez del Vayo, coming out of the Cabinet room for a moment, broke the news—military rebellion in Cartagena by a regiment of artillery manning the coastal defence guns. Loyal troops were now engaging them.

The issue was uncertain. Oscorio Tafall, Chief Commissar of the Army, had hurried to the scene. The Ministers were awaiting further reports. Calls were put through to Madrid, to Valencia, to Andalusia, to Estremadura. All quiet.

At 10 p.m. Del Vayo communicated further news from Cartagena.

The rebellion was being mastered, but a landing from enemy warships was feared.

Then towards midnight we heard the sensational news from Madrid. No, not sensational, for this was what had been feared. It was known that all the enemies of Dr. Negrin had combined to encompass his down fall. The only question was when would they strike? With rebellion in Cartagena the moment had come.

"Position Juste" calls Madrid. The President of the Council would like to speak to General Casado, General Casado refuses to respond. Four times the call is made, with the same blank result.

FLEET VANISHES

Commissar Tafall has now returned from Cartagena. In the town itself, he reports, all was quiet, but the rebels still held the forts and the Republican Fleet had vanished.

One a.m. After a break for supper the Minister have resumed their council. In the dining room staff officers are gathering round the table. While the waiter serves coffee General Cordon, Under-Secretary for War, talks over the 'phone to Colonel Menendez, Commander of the Army of the Levante.

"Position Juste" calling Madrid. "Tell General Casado the President of the Council congratulates him on maintaining order in the capital, but commands that he come to 'Position Juste' to define his attitude to the Government."

Madrid replies: "Junta of defence has been established here which does not recognise the Government of Dr. Negrin. General Casado will communicate with Dr. Negrin if he recognises the Junta. If he does not 1,000,000 bayonets will be raised against him."

"Position Juste" retorts: "A Government does not recognise rebels."

CHIEFS ARRIVE

Two a.m. Modesto arrives with General Hidalgo de Cisneros, chief of the air force.

Modesto, the young working man who commanded the famous army of the Ebro is also a general now. In the rearrangement of commands planned by Dr. Negrin's Government Modesto was to have been entrusted with the defence of Madrid.

Hello, Andalusia; Hello, Estremadura. The army commanders in these distant fronts affirm loyalty, but they will not stand for the use of force against the Madrid Junta.

And now Albacete reports the garrison there has risen. Murcia next. But Valencia? But Miaja? Young Senor Garces, who was chief of the S.I.M. (Servicio de Investigacion Militar), the secret police, takes over 'phone from Cordon and speaks to the S.I.M. in Valencia. "Anything to report?" Valencia replies: "Nothing".

But a few hours later the Valencia S.I.M. did have something to report. Miaja had left to join Casado in Madrid. This was the end. The Government had lost the Army.

Other hands had assumed responsibility for continuing the war or concluding the peace.

We did not need to be told the Government's decision to quit. We saw the under-Secretaries beginning to pack the Ministerial bags.

FALSE ALARM.

Soon after dawn a succession of explosions shook the villa.

Bombs? Shells? We ran to the windows and looked out. False alarm.

Behind the villa an A.R.P. dugout was being prepared for the Ministers. The workmen had arrived and were dynamiting the subsoil.

At last, the word comes, "Planes ready." The Ministers, tired and haggard, come out of the Cabinet room. Last of all is Dr. Negrin.

Behind the villa the workmen went on with their job, unaware that the Government for whom they were building the dugout no longer existed.

EX-PREMIER IN PARIS.

Dr. Negrin has not resigned. Nor has Senor Alvarez del Vayo, his Foreign Minister, or any member of his Cabinet sent his resignation to Senor Martinez Barrio, acting President of the Spanish Republic, since the resignation of Senor Azana.

This I have been authorised to state on the highest authority. Dr. Negrin and Senor del Vayo reached Paris to-day by the Toulouse night express.

In spite of the recognition of Franco by Britain and France, the Government of Dr. Negrin was still to-day the legal Republican Government of Spain. This is why both Dr. Negrin and Senor del Vayo, who have not seen President Barrio since he arrived from Toulouse by air, are abstaining from making any public statement.

Contrary to what has been rumoured, Dr. Negrin did not leave Paris to-day for Savoy to see President Azana.

DRAMATIC WEEK-END

From a high Spanish Republican source I heard this evening a vivid account of the dramatic week-end events which led to the departure of Dr. Negrin and Senor del Vayo from Republican Spain.

"When Dr. Negrin and Senor del Vayo returned to Madrid on February 10 after the collapse of Catalonia," said my informant, "their idea was to organise resistance with a view, not to reconquering Barcelona, but to saving the lives of hundreds of thousands, either refugees in France or politicians, trade union leaders, and so on, in the Madrid area, who run the risk of being massacred after Franco's final victory.

"The announcement of this determined policy was marked by signs of relief in what remained of Republican Spain. We felt sure we had the whole army and the population behind us, but as Senor Del Vayo remarked to Dr. Negrin after their first conference with military chiefs. 'Our return to Madrid was not welcomed by certain people.'

"This was the first severe moral blow the Government received. The second and much harder one was the refusal of President Azana to return to Madrid. Senor Del Vayo implored him in Paris to return to Spain, telling him that the Government as well as he wanted to make peace, but that the only means of obtaining a reasonable peace without sacrificing the lives of at least 20,000 people was to show signs of resistance.

RETURNED—EXECUTED

"Since the fall of Barcelona we have learned what vague assurances of clemency on the part of Franco mean. Reprisals in Catalonia have been terrible."

"We know of the abominable cases of hundreds of soldiers who left concentration camps in France to return to Spain and who have since been executed by Franco's orders."

The spokesman told of Dr. Negrin's attempt, after the broadcast on Sunday night from Madrid, to get into touch with General Casado.

Ultimately he did make contact and dismissed General Casado on the spot.

He began to take other measures to crush the revolt, but he was too late.

"We learned", the spokesman continued, "that the military leaders of the movement, who for long had been in contact with Franco, wanted to bring Dr. Negrin and Senor del Vayo to Madrid to arrest them.

FLIGHT AT 3 A.M.

"The Premier and his Ministers learned at two o'clock on Monday morning that the Governor of Alicante had joined Casado. At three o'clock we decided to leave for France.

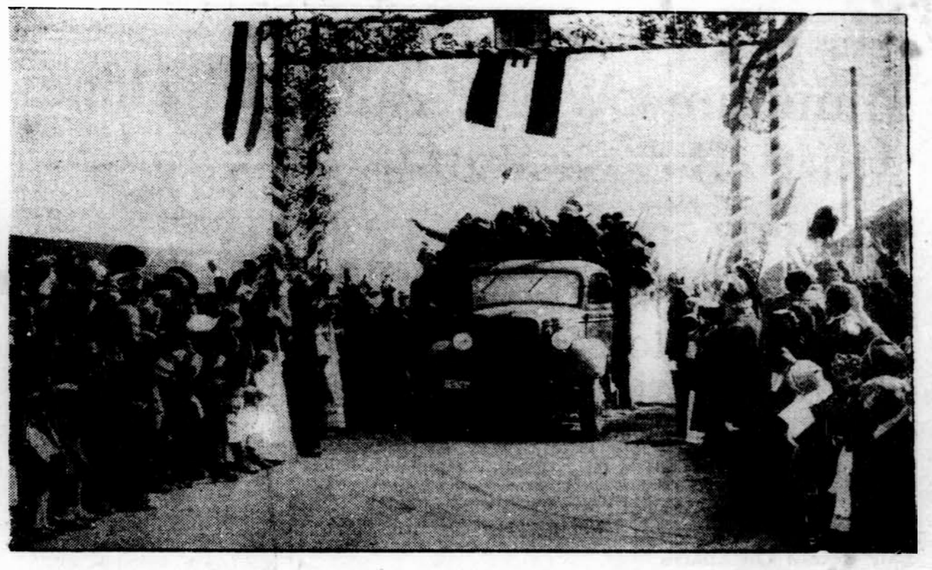
"We knew that orders for the arrest of Dr. Negrin and Senor del Vayo had already been signed by Casado.

"We flew for two hours over rebel territory without any incident.

"Now we shall see what Miaja and Casado will do. They say they have adopted our own policy—peace with guarantees from Franco. How long will they maintain their claims? They also say that we wanted to continue the war in the hope that it would lead to a general European war in a few months. This is simply abominable.

"But we know that the new 'rebel' Government has not the support of the people and of the soldiers."

His Grace, Dr. Thomas Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay (centre), presided at the annual prize distribution of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, held on March 29.



Despite opposition from Rutheni an troops, Hungarian soldiers forced their entry into Taszo which surrendered to the Hunga rians. Photo shows the arrival of Hungarian troops.

KISAN DEMANDS WOULD BE ACCEPTED

Tripura Maharaja's Assurance

AGARTALA, March 31.

"The eternal bond of love and affection that exists, between a zemindar and his tenants shall grow stronger rather than be cut short in my State. This is my heartfelt desire," observed H. H. the Maharaja of Tripura in the course of his speech opening the conference of representatives of tenants of his zemindaris in British India, held in Agartala.

The Maharaja said that in his State there was a cordial relationship between the Chief and his subjects.

The Maharaja concluded by saying that he would accept the unanimous decision of the tenants' representatives and expressed satisfaction at the easy remedy of rent trouble in the State.—United Press.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

Sardar Patel To Preside

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, April 2.

Correspondence between the Praja Parishad and Mahatmaji was going on about the Presidentship of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad to be held at Bhavnagar on April 29. It is reliably understood that Sardar Patel will preside

NO QUESTION OF "ULTRA VIRES"

Hardayal Nag On Tripuri Resolution

CHANDPUR, April 2.

"I am surprised to learn that the question of 'ultra-vires' has been raised in reference to the resolution of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant adopted at the Tripuri session of the Congress," says Mr. Hardayal Nag in the course of a statement.

"Originally the Congress was an unconventional convention", adds Mr. Nag. "Now it is an unconstitutional constitution, because it is not framed in accordance with any law of the land. Any member of the Congress is at liberty to go out of it whenever he pleases to do so, but no member can disobey any of its resolutions so long as he remains within its fold. "Ultra-vires" is a technical question of law. So it has no application to an unconstitutional constitution that stands for mending or ending the constitution thrust upon India by British Imperialism. The Congress sometimes disobeys some of the laws of the land when expediency require such disobedience Discipline is the very life of an unconstitutional constitution like the Congress. Indiscipline is death.

"The propriety of Pandit Pant's resolution may be doubtful but it is certainly not "ultra-vires." It is the duty of every Congressman to obey it so long as he remains a Congress member, for the sake of discipline."—United Press.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' MISERABLE PLIGHT

Day's Fast To Draw Ministry's Attention

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 1

In pursuance of the resolution passed in the Bombay Presidency Primary Teachers Conference, held here, with Mr. P. K. Atre in chair, a number of local primary teachers observed fast to-day, with a view to invite the attention of the Congress Ministry to their plight.

Later, in the evening, all the teachers gathered at the residence of Mr. Atre, from where they marched to the Shanwar Wada Maidan, and held a meeting there. Speeches depicting the miserable plight of the primary teachers were made at the meeting by several speakers.

Craik Opens Emerson Barrage

LAHORE, April 2.

The opening ceremony of the Emerson Barrage at Trimmu completed at a total cost of Rs. 350 lakhs was performed to-day by H. E. Sir Henry Craik, Governor of the Punjab.

Mr. J. D. H. Bedord, Chief Engineer of the P.W.D. Irrigation Branch, in the course of his speech, detailed the success of such a gigantic undertaking as the Emerson Barrage.—United Press.

The Government of Baroda have sanctoned the proposals to charge interet at 3-1|2 per cent instead of 5 per cent on loan advanced to pump, engine co-operative societies, uniformly on the lines of tagavi loans, as well as on the arrears of the same from August 1, 1939.

The Village Blacksmith

Mysore Efforts To Revive Old Rural Industry

In their search for the resuscitation of village industries the Government of Mysore turned their attention to the revival of smithy. Smithy as we know plays a great part in the villager's life. The manufacture of a good number of tools and repairs to his agricultural implements could be carried out cheaply and efficiently. In the Western countries a good deal of knowledge of mechanics is a necessary requisite for good farming.

In certain villages in the rural reconstruction centre at Closepet a number of villagers were trained in smithy. The Department of Industries supplied the appliances and a tutor and in a short while a number of people learnt the art. To enable the man take interest in his work, wages were paid for labour. The materials—in this case scrap iron and charcoal—were supplied by the Department and the finished articles checked up by the departmental man and the labour cost paid to the worker. A merchant in Bangalore has been induced to take all articles produced.

IMPROVED PLOUGHS.

The labour is worked out starting with the sale price of the article to the merchant, and deducting all the charges for raw material supplied, freight, etc., and giving the balance to the worker. As no overhead of other charges were involved, the worker's earning on an average were 8 to 10 annas for a smith, 6 to 7 annas for a hammerman and 2 to 3 annas for a bellows boy. These wages are not inconsiderable for a villager. Arrangements are made to give sets on hire purchase system and to the workers, the raw materials will be supplied from our depot and the finished articles bought. The villager can work in his own cottage, produce goods whenever he has leisure and make some money.

Local men who are already producing some crude varieties of ploughs have been taught to make improved ploughs under departmental supervision. The technical assistance of the Agricultural Engineer was made use of and the Central Industrial Workshop supplied certain parts that cannot be made locally. Thus, improved ploughs at Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 were produced, which compared well with foreign plough. And the people engaged in these occupations could earn good money.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES

Expert workmen for a number of cottage industries such leather finishing, coir making, mat-making pottery, glue-making etc., have been engaged. They are now training local people or improving local methods in a number of villages in the State. A scheme is afoot to start eight centres in the State to start a number of these industries. The scheme is planned out for three years and the centres will serve as training ground for men engaged in the trade.

Y. D. Sharma Gets State Scholarship

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Central State Scholarship which is awarded annually by the Government of India, has been awarded this year to Mr. Yajna Datta Sharma of Delhi.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The insistent agitation against porhibition in Bombay city that is being carried on by the Parsis, evidently inspired by vested interests. Yet, publicly to claim that because a measure "ruins" a number of merchants, it should not be enforced though it would save the families of lakhs of labourers from ruination, is something that does not befit a community that calls itself progressive, intelligent and what not. Even here, prohibition can not ruin these beer barons, as their capital will naturally be diverted to other channels. Perhaps they will not be able to make as big profits as before in their new "lines", but not many except they themselves will mind that. If they are really religious, they should be actually glad of getting rid of living on such a vile trade which brings in its wake the curses of the wives and children of millions of men it has caught in its clutches.

One cannot help feeling for the men employed in the liquor trade who will be left without jobs with the advent of prohibition. But what with the huge Parsi charity trusts of crores, they would be well taken care of, specially as a lot of sympathy has been drawn towards them due to this very agitation. There is even to be a special Parsi public fund to help them out. Moreover, the Government has offered its aid also in this very direction. As prohibition is a 'fait accompli' in Bombay on August 1 in spite of this or other agitations, it would be wiser to take advantage of this offer and co-operate with the Government.

As regards the religious scruples of the Parsis, as usual, unfortunately, in all Indian communities, they have been exploited to fan the agitation. A large number of Parsis do feel sincerely on the subject, but to find our Parsi leaders in the Council and Corporation also coming out in the form of religious zealots, was most unbecoming. Surely these leaders are not the type who "can't live a day" without wine in their ceremonies if any they get performed. Even here, the Hon. Dr. Gilder has agreed to allow them wine for their ceremonies if they can prove that is absolutely essential. Yet, one finds the agitation on this ground even, not abating.

All this has created an atmosphere among the Parsis where reason finds no room and rumours run rampant, aided and abetted by the Parsi Press. As an example it has been publicly expressed that this latest move of the Gandhi-ites is mainly to "kill" the Parsis. They very conveniently forget that prohibition that is being enforced in all the Congress Provinces, where there are hardly any Parsis affected by it. Prohibition has always been a major plank of the Congress programme. It was the first of Gandhiji's 11 points in 1931. Many would agree with them that prohibition is being sought to be enforced too fast (because, these very Parsis have agreed, in principle at least, to gradual prohibition); but the main idea behind the entire agitation seems to be to try to besmirch the Congress—on any ground that comes handy.

It is also freely asserted by Parsis that as if complete prohibition is not enough of a blow to them, more burden is placed on their backs through the property tax of this year's Budget. Now, if taxes are to be levied, it must be mainly on the rich; and if Parsis happen to be rich, they have to pay. Q.E.D.

The Parsis also want to know, "Why the whole of Bombay City and Suburbs so soon?" And I must say that the reason of attacking Bombay first has not been explained to the public, even in this week's Prohibition campaign. It must be first realized that prohibition is mainly for the poor labourers—in our textile mills. Now this labour population is not born and bred up within the city. It comes to it from the country a long way all around at the age of about 20 and goes back to it somewhere round the age of 40. Furthermore, these workers go a couple of months at least almost every year to their villages—for one reason or another. So to tackle Bombay is to almost tackle thousands of villages, mainly in Bombay Presidency, simultaneously. On the other hand, to tackle the villages without tackling Bombay can never completely eradicate the evil; because the drink habit is mostly formed in the city and then carried to the villages. So it would be best to hit at the evil at its root first and then go to the villages and cut out its remaining traces.

So, as a Parsi, I appeal to the reasonable section of Parsis not to be carried away by the present excitement (which is bound to die down with the help of time) but to understand all the implications of this great measure of prohibition and try to influence the rest of the community who have not yet realized its full significance. Yours etc.

"K. B. G."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with the mixed feelings of anger and regret that I have come across an article in to-day's issue of your paper under the caption of "I Cover the Town" by Mr. D. F. Karaka. As the said article is purely farfetched and misleading to the Parsee public in general and the non-Parsee public in particular, I cannot let his statement pass unchallenged. To meet Mr. Karaka on his own ground, I would say that when he openly confesses that "I do not know enough about my religion to say with any definite certainty whether the Prophet Zoroaster regarded drink as one of the essentials of a religious ceremony", I do not know why on earth he has scribbled such a nasty article on the subject, the alphabet of which he hardly knows. Mr. Karaka may be educated as regards art or science but nobody knows him as an "Avesta" scholar. Can he boast that he has any authentic knowledge on religious subjects or even as much as Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy possesses? I totally contradict Mr. Karaka's jest and firmly profess that Parsee community "attack Prohibition on religious grounds" and not because on account of the "toddy trees on their estates that they are worrying about" as anticipated by your Mr. Karaka. Does he mean to say that the question of toddy trees on the States of the Parsee community is in any way more important than the religious rights concerned to the community? Now let us come to the question of "two bottles of whisky used by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in all his life for religious ceremonies." To beat Mr. Karaka in his own game I shall say that the statement made by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the Municipal Corporation is perfectly correct., Let me enlighten Mr. Karaka with the fact that in religious ceremonies Parsees do not put one whole bottle of whisky, brandy or wine but they put a very small quantity, say, at the most an ounce or so. Now counting mathematically let us say that 2 bottles of whisky contain at the least 40 ounces of liquor and counting at the rate of 1 ounce for each ceremony (religious), 40 religious ceremonies would have been performed by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in all his life from only "2 bottles of whisky", which factor is natural and correct and hence I cannot understand what wrong Mr. Karaka discovered from the true and correct statement of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Finally, I would strongly advise Mr. Karaka to put into practice "the Essentials of My Religion" which is summed up in "Good thoughts, Good words and Good deeds' and not to blunder like this in future.—Yours, etc.

SOHRAB GANJIA.

Bombay, March 6.

Indian Motion Picture Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From correspondence reaching our office it appears as if many people in up-country centres are not yet aware of the change in dates of the Indian Motion Picture Congress and Exhibition that is to be held along with it.

For the information of your readers we should like to mention once more through your correspondence columns, that proceedings connected with the Congress will commence on the 23rd April instead of 8th April as originally planned and will end on the 30th April.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 28th April and will continue for two weeks, with an extension for another week if necessary.—Yours, etc.

E. P. MENON,
Publicity Officer.
Indian Motion Picture Congress.
160, Tardeo Road,
Bombay, 7.

Mangalore Priests' Delegation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sudden news of the proposed visit to Bombay during the coming week by Mangalore priests to organize collections, the specific purpose of which is yet a secret, for more religious buildings has caused a stir. The door to door collections, practically every year by individual priests under various pretexts has already drained the poor community enough. The huge sums and energy sunk in edifices, are out of proportion to the needs of the congregations, that greater part of the year are dust laden, empty and lie idle has been a colossal waste.

The recent public utterances from responsible quarters on money and material needlessly utilised on unproductive uneconomic and vainglorious objects has opened the eyes of the community. As the result, the land and buildings of the clergy in Mangalore is a moot-point in the local press. When already there are in Mangalore religious premises at each and every corner far in excess of demand, to raise another is wasteful superfluity especially when unemployment and poverty demand earnest attention. Moreover in the present state of the community here, the move could be interpreted as an attempt to muzzle the different welfare schemes that are being worked independently of the clergy. It is hoped that the elders of the community who have been so outspoken of late will call a meeting to consider the matter in all its bearings.—Yours, etc.

ALBERT.

New Income-Tax Act And Retrospection

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a general maxim that Fiscal Acts should have no retrospection whatsoever except to the textent to which an express provision is made in a particular section. However burdensome the Tax may be, the Subject is bound to pay it, but at the same time it is also incumbent upon the State to see that the subject is not made to pay even for a day prior to the date on which the Act comes into force. The Income-Tax Act is also a Fiscal Act and so the same principle should apply, of course with the necessary safeguards due to the late assessment prescribed under the 1922 Act.

The levy of Income-tax on the Salaries and Interest on Securities omitted to have been dealt with under Section 18 of The Imperial Act XI of 1922 and the wholesale levy of Super-tax on the Salaries and Interest on Securities that have already been dealt with under Section 18 aforesaid by the Income-tax Officer in the year subsequent to the year of receipt more or less constitutes the Adjustment System of the 1918 Act, which has bodily been incorporated in Section 68 of the Imperial Act XI of 1922.

So, it seems a necessity has arisen for framing a Section on the model of Section 68 of the Imperial Act XI of 1922 so as to bridge over the gulf created by the Transition, while at the same time giving no Retrospection whatsoever to the New Act, or in other words, making an assessment of the 1938-39 business income under the provisions of the 1922 Act itself, at the rate prescribed on 1/4/1938 during the Official Year 1939-40—thereby enabling the New Act to come into "gull force" only on and from 1st April 1940.—Yours, etc.

L. SOMESWARA RAO.

Railway Passengers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Travelling by a B. B. & C. I. train yesterday, I was a silent witness to a painful incident which, I am afraid, must be of such frequent occurrence on our Railways, that public opinion should be focussed on it. At Pansar, a small way side station where the train stopped at about 3-40 p. m., I saw two women with three small children and a man who accompanied them trying to get in a third class compartment. As they were not allowed to come in by the other passenger, they tried another compartment further up with the same result. They then ran down once again to try and gain entrance to some other compartment, when the guard whistled and the train moved on, without their boarding the train. They expected the guard to stop the train and allow them to get in, but in vain. The pathetic faces the party raised to him and the station master would have moved anybody but a railway servant. I was so absorbed in the distressing scene before me that I forgot the communication cord which I would certainly have pulled and cheefully faced the consequences. From the locality of the station, one could judge that the party must have come a long way from their village to reach the station and patiently waited for the train to catch. Having missed the train in the circumstances, one can imagine their keen disappointment and the inconvenience they must have been put to in that out of the way place till the next train which was due to stop at 9-40 a. m., the following day with the possibility of meeting the same fate. So far, I could see there was no shelter for the stranded party. Of course the Railways in such cases having pocketed the passengers' fares beforehand, allow their passengers to shift for themselves in any way they please. It is none of their business. No wonder the buses are preferred to railways. With all their faults, they are at any rate more humane. Yours etc.

G. R. IDNANI

Ahmedabad March 30.

Hair Cutting Saloon Workers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The employees working in Hair cutting saloons and hammams do not get a holiday of even an hour per week and have to work like animals from early hours of morning till late hours of night. Hence there is urgent necessity of fixing the regular working hours for the servants in this line also.

To work out a proper scheme in this direction, it is necessary to call a general meeting of barbers and to work for making their grievences audible

It is hoped that Muslims will unite and collect in large numbers in a proposed general meeting to be held soon and with the force of unity and organisation do their utmost to remove all the grievances of this oppressed class. The place and time of the meeting will be published hereafter.—Yours etc.

MAHOMED UMER.

Gulzar Hair Cutting Saloon,
Imamwada Road, Bombay.

YEAR OF ALL-ROUND PROGRESS

Y. M. C. A. Anniversary Celebrations

The 64th Anniversary Celebration of the Proctor Branch of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. took place under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay at Byculla, on Saturday evening, when there was a demonstration of Social, Educational and Recreational activities.

Mr. Bennet, the President, in the course of his statement, and introducing the Annual Report, referred in details, to the various activities of the association during the year under report and urged the members to read the report carefully from cover to cover, in order to understand its significance. He specially thanked the General Secretary, the Treasurer and the Board of Management for their able and careful guidance during the year.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Sir Roger Lumley, in the course of his speech, while thanking the President, members of the Board of the Y. M. C. A. and others who were kind enough to extend invitation to this function, expressed regret, for his inability to attend similar function last year, though he valued very much the importance and significance of the occasion. This year, however, he had the pleasure of visiting all the Branches of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. in their celebration of their 64th Anniversary, and was glad to find out that the Institution was carrying on its various activities, Social Educational and Recreational in all its Branches, at Bombay. The success of the work and its organization went to prove that the service of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. to the citizens of Bombay was so very valuable. His Excellency went on to suggest to read the Annual Report from cover to cover as it would very much repay their study.

The noteworthy point in that organzation was the progressive increase in the membership of the Association, and the service they rendered to the different community in general and the country in particular. His Excellency congratulated Mr. G. E. Bennett in their connection and the General Secretary Rev. J. Callan, through where guidance and inspiration the work of the Institution was carried out so successfully.

Mr. Martins by his able administration as a treasurer had kept the Institution interested in all its spheres of activities.

His Excellency lastly wished the Association a thorough success in all its future activities.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale proposed a vote of thanks.

PROBLEMS OF PRINTERS

Tushar Kanti Ghose To Preside Over Poona Conference

Poona is again holding an All-India Printers' Conference on 8th and 9th April over which Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" will preside.

The First Session of the All-India Printers' Conference was held two years back on the 27th and 28th March 1937. The last Conference was a great success and the Poona Press Owners' Association has again decided to hold the Second Session of the Conference at Poona.

It has also been arranged to give demonstrations with slides or films of the several processes of manufactures of printing materials. Some experts are going to read papers on subjects related to this trade. It is hoped that all this will give a collective, comprehensive and comparative idea to the printers at large and especially to those who are rather away from the big centres, about the progress which this industry has made in this and other countries.

Printers have to face several difficulties and disabilities in their business. They can discuss problems related to their trade in the Conference and try to find a way out. The Reception Committee has sent information and invitations to all important printers all over India.

But the Reception Committee has to request those printers who may not have yet received these invitations to send their addresses, so that the Committee can post all literature to them. The Committee also extends this public invitation to all printers and those interested in to attend the Conference, and make it a success. The Reception Committee will be glad to receive any suggestions in regard to the resolutions to be passed in the Conference. Mr. V. A. Patvardhan, is the Secretary of the Conference.

SUBJECTS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

The following are some of the subjects for discussion in the conference. 1. To consider the difficulties arising out of the severe application of the rules of the Press Act; how they should be amended; proposals for necessary changes in the Press Act regulations. 2. Disabilities arising out of the present regulations of the Factories Act and proposals for their redress. 3. Style in printing of vernaculars. 4. Typography of vernacular languages. 5. Script reforms, past and present; new suggestions. 6. To start and organise Presidency Associations of Printers. 7. Useful application of new innovations and smaller appliances in printing. 8. How to increase efficiency and also to reduce the cost of printing. 9. New inventions in the art of printing and allied industries and their usefulness in production. 10. Production of such printed work in India which is not yet undertaken here, and is still purchased from outside. 11. Improvement in quality, and increase in quantity of the manufacture of paper, ink, roller composition, and other materials required for this trade. 12. Possibility of organised effort in manufacturing machinery in India. 13. Effects on printing trade of the customs duties and municipal octroi duties. 14. Photography, its place in printing. 15. To start an organised school of printing. 16. Mutual relations of the press-workers and masters, and 17. How to stop cut-throat competition.

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

In order to develop the Village Uplift Scheme and to remove unemployment from the Presidency, the Bombay Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme to establish a colony with a view to cultivate untilled lands on collective basis.

According to this scheme the Government have decided to distribute uncultivated lands to those who are educated unemployed and who are prepared to cultivate lands themselves. Necessary loans will be granted by the Government and expert officials in the Agricultural Department be ever ready to extend required help.

After ten years all the property rights on the land will be entrusted to such colonists. In this connection the Government have instructed District officers to prepare the list of uncultivated lands.

How Railways Exploit India

45 Crores Drained Away Annually To England

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., in the course of his presidential address at the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Conference at Sholapur said:

We are Railway workers belonging to a very important key industry. We are the workers of that Industry the smooth running of which is an essential factor for the proper functioning of the whole imperialist machine. The Railway workers are that strata of workers who if properly organised can challenge most powerfully even the mighty British Imperialism. We are those Railway workers on whose labour 95 crores of Railway Revenue is created annually. As such an important section of the Indian people we have very important tasks to deal with.

It is very necessary for every Railway worker and also every member of public to understand properly what amount of Railway Revenue is eaten away by the British capitalists in different forms.

British capitalists take away annually no less than 30 crores of rupees in the form of interest charges.

The Gazetted Railway Officials take away no less than 3 crores of rupees annually. The depreciation fund, the Reserve Fund, the expenses of military strategic Railways are several other items of Imperial expenditure which eat away nearly 50 per cent. of the Railway Revenue.

The remaining necessary expenditure to run the Railways is also spent exactly in the interest of British capitalists. As for instance, out of 20 crores spent over purchase of Stores nearly 13 crores are spent in purchasing foreign stores thus depriving the Indian Industry to the advantage and needs of foreign capital.

The net result of all this disbursement of Railway revenue is the most inhuman attack on the standard of living of Railway employees. The Railway member and the Railway Board do not think that the consideration of the question of 7 lakhs Railway employees is a matter any least importance. They think that Railway workers are like purchased slaves.

To reduce their wages, to dismiss them from services, to fine them to lead the most ruthless attack on their standard of living is considered to be a thing of ordinary course. Dealing with the most inhuman retrenchment he said as follows:—

Between the year 1929 and 1937 no less than 1,10,000 Railway Employees were retrenched by Railway Board in all Indian Railways. On G.I.P. Railway during this period no less than 37 thousand Railway Employees were retrenched. This retrenchment was carried by various methods. By direct dismissing employees, by reducing the number of abolishing the vacancies.

This reduction in the number of Railway workers is still continuing. A few days hundreds of workers from Girdir Shop, Manmad, Mechanical Workshops at Jhansi, Matunga and Parel were dismissed from Railway. Thus Railway Board is guilty of a serious crime of starving no less than 6 lakhs human souls.

In addition to this retrenchment Railway Administration is successfully carrying on their drive against Railway workers. They have intensified the work. They have reduced the wages of workers to a miserable extent. They have cut down the minimum living wage to Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per month. They have reduced the leave from 15 days to 10 days. They have curtailed the pass and other concessions. They have cancelled the house rent. They have provided most unhealthy houses. They have found out one and a thousand methods to secure inroads on the standard of living workers. In short they have reduced the condition of Railway employees to the position of modern slave.

While they have thus led a forward attack on the standard of living of Railway workers they have also obstructed the organisation of Railway workers. The Railway Administration is specially upset at the sight of those Unions under whose Railway workers had powerfully resisted the onslaught on Railway workers standard of living. The most of the Unions of Railway workers are unrecognised. In respect of recognised Unions also the policy of Railway Administration has been of halting nature. They are not so generous as to allow the Unions to hold meetings of the Unions at various stations.

Thus while on the one hand there is a continuous and ruthless attack on the standard of living of Railway workers, the Railway Administration has been consistently obstructing growth of T.U. Movement on Railways.

Since the Congress accepted ministry attempts are made to pass some progressive legislations. Not that there is nothing to criticise. Far from it. The Congress Ministry has done great disservice to Nation and the workers by resorting to most reactionary measures.

The promulgation of Sec. 144, shooting down unarmed workers, imprisoning working class leaders and doing similar acts of the kind are a few actions of the Ministry which has disgraced the whole Congress. We cannot but strongly attack this anti-national and anti-working class policy.

The Railway Administration is hereafter going to be made an absolute management immune even of criticism at the hands of representatives of Indian people. Under the scheme of the hated Federation the Railway are going to be a separate management controlled by Federal Railway Authority. When that done no Assembly member can have a chance even to comment on any measures of Railway Administration.

These are the conditions under which we have to work. We have to remember that we as part of Indian people must play our role in the National struggle for Independence.

The Imperialism has been continuously committing sins against Indian people. We have an opportunity to right the wrong. And I hope Railway workers will prove an asset to National Movement of Independence and will prove a very fighting force against those who have led them to the present miserable conditions.

Reception Committee Chairman's Speech

Mr. G. D. Sane in the course of his welcome speech at the Railway Workers' Divisional Conference at Sholapur said:—

We are meeting to-day at a time when the whole of the working class throughout the country is rising. Even the workers of the smallest industry are rising against the offensive of the Employers. But there is an important and notable advance made the proletariat in the country. They are now not fighting only on the Trade Union Front. They have stepped in Political arena. The workers are coming out on streets on political strikes. A total number of over five crores workers have participated in strike movement since 1921. Through a continuous rising movement of strike the Indian Proletariat is threatening the Imperialism.

The Indian National Congress was attracting the attention of workers more and more. To-day even the workers have started entering the Congress in their nubers. At places like Cawnpore, or Sholapur it has brought unity between the proletarian masses and the people, unity between the Congress and the working class organisations. At Cawnpore the Congress Committee and the Mazdur Sabha went hand in hand against the Millowners and thus built a powerful united front of Congress and Working Class Organisation.

It is a matter of deep regret that instead of appreciating this new orientation in the National struggle some of the National leaders are turning their back at this orientation. Instead of helping the development of unity between the Congress and the workers organisations the reactionary section of the Indian National Congress is getting anti-working class legislations such as Trades Dispute Bills passed through their ministries. They are encouraging imprisonment of working class leaders and widening a gulf between the proletarian masses and the Congress. This demonstration of anti-working class conduct of some of the Congress leaders only drives the proletarian masses more and more away from the Congress.

The international situation gives us the best of opportunities for the National Emancipation. We must use it. We must develop political outlook. We must participate in this National struggle.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 1.

James Finlay s.s. Kioto of 2030 reg tons Capt O Morris arrived from Antwerp via Dunkerk Middlesbrough Hull Port Said Suez and Port Sudan with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Capt P Savage arrived from Calcutta via Madras Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and local cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. Kumaki of 343 reg tons Capt W S Cope sailed for Abadan with two barges (in tow).

P and O S N s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Capt P Savage sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

Anchor Line s.s. Britannia of 5276 reg tons Capt J Duncan sailed for Marseilles Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi with local cargo.

Lewis Dreyfus s.s. George M Lwanos of 3209 reg tons Capt D Geolis sailed for Port Said for orders via Verawal and Porebunder with local cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. Lichtenfels of 4594 reg tons Capt H Arians sailed for Aden Port Said Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons Capt J Wyper sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Pundit of 3199 reg tons Capt L H Bonnard sailed for Rangoon via Beypore and Coast Ports with local cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons Capt P L Matches sailed for Rangoon in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Dalmore of 3171 reg tons Capt M White sailed for Bedi Bunder and Navlakhi with same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Zinzan Maru of 3107 reg tons Capt L Tagasira sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

Easter Telegraph Cable Shop Lady Dimson Pender of 841 reg tons Capt E Davis sailed for high seas.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-4-39.

S S Melbourne Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore

S S ElMadina (Sc.SN) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 1.

1 C/Canterbury 5290 Karachi 2-4 K Nixon
4 Dalmore 3171 Bedi Bunder 1-4 T Morrison
9 Kandelfels 4783 Marmagoa 5-4 L Edwards
11 Karanja 4646 Durban 12-4 M M
12 Britannia 5276 Karachi 1-4 Anchor Line
13 Lady Denison Pender 841 NF 1-4 Hillbon and Knox
14 Lichtenfels 4594 Hamburg 2-4 L Edwards
15 George M Livanos 3209 Port Said 1-4 L Dreyfus
17 Zinzan Maru 3107 Yokohama 2-4 N Y K

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon 2-4 Scindia S N
10/11 Kioto 2030 Karachi 4-4 J Finlay
12/13 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-4 M M
14 Bankura 1896 Busra 5-4 M M
16 Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemi 298 M Coast 2-4 S Hassum
B Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 4-4 Merchant S N
C/R Gambhira 3196 Karachi 1-4 M M
D/E Pundit 3199 Rangoon 1-4 T M
G Janaki 530 NF NF Malabar S C

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Warfield 4-4-39 M M
Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N
FROM HULL
Kioto 1-4-39 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Harmonides 4-4-39 J Finlay
Circassia 17-4-39 Anchor Line
HAMBURG
Kybfels 4-4-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edward
FROM NEW YORK
Salavati 10-4-39 Volkart Bros
Vito 7-4-39 Volkart Bros
City of Royville 11-4-39 L Edwards
Pres. Monroe 20-4-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Garfield 6-4-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Japan 7-4-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Casaregis 3-4-39 L Triestino
Paolina 6-4-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Jaypore 8-4-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Bamora 6-4-39 M M
Varela 8-4-39 M M
FROM JEDDAH
El-Hind 2-4-39 Sc S N
FROM SYDNEY
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N
FROM RANGOON
Jalapadma 4-4-39 Sc. S N
Hatimura 5-4-39 M M
Gogra 5-4-39 M M
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 2-9-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M
FROM MOULMEIN
Nirpura 4-4-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 6-4-39 M M
Ginyo Maru 6-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell
City of Corinth 29-3-39 F F Campbell
FOR PORT SAID
George M Livanos 1-4-39 L Dreyfus
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 25-4-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 30-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
FOR GERMANY
Kandelfels 11-4-39 L Edwards
FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bankura 5-4-39 M M
Varsova 6-4-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 26-4-39 M M
Karanja 12-4-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Islami 31-3-39 T Morrison
Orna 3-4-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalayamuna 2-4-39 Sc S N
FOR KARACHI
Kioto 4-4-39 J Finlay
Ginyo Maru 30-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 1-4-39 Anchor Line
Vita 8-4-39 M M
Nagpore 1-4-39 M M
City of Canterbury 2-4-39 K Nixon

B P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Knugawa Maru 30-3-39
S S Cape Sable 31-3-39
S S Vita 313-3-39
S S Bankura 31-3-39
S S Carthage (boats) 31-3-39
S S Gambhira 1-4-39
S S Jalaya Maru 31-3-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 1.

S S Leichtenfels for Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 14 bags flea seeds D Dwarkadas.

For Gothenburg: 13 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Hamburg: 59 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 55 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 14 cases dry beef rolled guts D Abraham and Sons; 21 cases gum N Muljee.

For Stockholm: 50 bags fennel seed R S Tata.

For Rotterdam: 150 bags gr nut kernels Vishram Khimji

S S Zinzan Maru for Hongkong: 15 bags appricots Mangaldas.

For Kobe: 123 bales raw cotton K Vishram and Sons; 100 bales raw cotton Konishi; 200 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 100 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 126 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton Vasanjee Morarjee.

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 112 bales raw cotton G Dossa.

S S Viceroy of India for Quebec: 250 bags gr nut kernel The East Asiatic.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 128 bags myrabollams R S Tata.

IMPORTS.

S S Maloja Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 280 cases dried milk powder; 275 cases cnd fruits; 114 cks tallow; 82 cases dripping; 51 cases lactogen; 40 cases jam.

From Sydney: 198 cases skim milk powder; 95 bxs butter; 70 csks tallow, 41 cases cnd fruits.

From Hobart: 154 cases jams.

From Fremantle: 105 brls tallow; 379 cases apples.

From Adelaide: 96 cks tallow; 153 bars silver.

S S Bandra Agent M Mackenzie from K'shahr: 58 bags poppy seeds.

From Bushire: 52 jottas assafoetida; 50 cases rose water; 257 bags poppy seeds.

From B'abbas: 100 bags raisins.

From Jask: 634 bags fish maws.

From Muscat: 234 bags sardines; 394 bags dry dates.

From Gwadur: 55 bdls dry fish

From Karachi: 764 bags cement.

S S Jalavihar Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassein: 57655 bags rice; 600 bags paddy.

From Calicut: 904 bags cocoanuts; 503 bags copra; 116 bags pepper; 150 jottas mangoes.

From Badagara: 173 bags pepper; 4886 bags copra; 672 bags cocoanuts.

From Rangoon: 9652 bags rice.

S S Vasna Agent M Mackenzie from Basrah: 800 bags mash; 50 bags beans; 1748 bkts zadi dates; 500 bkts wet dates; 57 bags dry dates; 499 bags barley.

From Karachi: 1833 bags wheat; 60 bags gram; 165 bags gram flour; 108 bags wheat flour, 50 bags goowar seeds; 75 bags gram chuni; 640 bales cotton; 50 bags rice.

S S Southerland Agent M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 8572 tons coal.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	93/7
4 per cent 1960/70	109/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	26
Bank of India	135/8
Central Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank F P	1505
Imperial Bank P P	365
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	109/4
Union Bank	5/13

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	402/8
Ambica	251/4
Arun	220
Arvind	1145
Asok	200
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing	831/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	178
Calico	586/14
Central India	215
Century	228/12
Colaba	110/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	128/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	208/12
Khatau Makanji	92/8
Kohinoor	221/4
Laxmi Coton	XD 460
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	94/6
Morarji	115
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	196/4
Raipur	645
Rajnagar	180
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	70
Swadeshi	212/8
Vishnu	XD 1055

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1370
Tata Hydro Ord	145
Tata Power Ord	1232/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	11/14
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	151/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	316/14
Associated Cements	112/4
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	145
Bombay Burma Old	420
Bombay Steam	210
Bombay Telephone	78/8
Br B Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	9/13
Indian Bleaching	100/10
Industrial Investment Trr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	27/6
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	60/8
Rohtas Industries	24/8
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	36/4
Tata Steel Ordy	245
Tata Steel Defd	1110

JUTES

Birla Jute	16/8
Howrah	54/10
Hukumchand	6/6
Kamarhatty	491
Kanknarran	362
Lawrence	346
Reliance	58/8

London Share Market Sensitive On Rumours

London, March 31.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Market still highly sensitive to political rumour but slightly steadier on Chamberlain's declaration to-night. We can see no reasonable grounds for opening new commitments but would await positive political developments.

Consett Iron	8/3
John Brown	29/9
Broken Hill North	33
Broken Hill South	20
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/9
Kamra Tin	1/4
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/6
Tunnel Cement	41
O K. Bazar	21/6
Bristol Aircraft	21/6
Westland Aircraft	9/9
Halesowen Steel	8/10 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 1.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, March 31.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season Corresponding. 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,362	79	12,661	135
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,900	105	4,732	145
Exports form U. S. Ports	2,947	49	4,903	80
Of which to Japan	755	79	461	33
Of which to China	69	5	65	1
Of which to Great Britain	404	2	1,453	5
Of which to Germany	390	5	755	16
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,300	—	2,999
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,948	—	2,394
World's visible supply	—	8,701	—	9,076
Of which to American cotton	—	6,241	—	7,114
Forwarded to World' mills (excluding linters)	7,756	197	8,428	249
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,544	30	7,317	55

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 30,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Democratic Alliance Against Hitler

(Continued from page 6)

prospective victims guessing whether in each case that arises it will suit London and Paris to resist, to non-intervene or to appease, is to invite this gambler of genius to speculate on our weakness and our selfishness.

Even his intention is not necessarily infallible. If Europe remains the unorganised continent it is to-day he will one day guess wrong and then we shall be left, stripped of friends and positions, to oppose him alone.

Chamberlain Must Go

It is clear from Mr. Chamberlain's halting statement of Thursday, that events have not yet fully convinced him that Hitler aims at domination over Europe.

He is still opposed to the formation of a Democratic Front to defend the values of freedom and humanity that fascism denies. He still hopes to realise with Germany that defensive and offensive trade alliance which is for this pedestrian materialist the crown and culmination of appeasement.

For this partnership in exploitation he will alienate America, condone the murder of two democracies and forget the martyrdom of our Socialist comrades and the Jewish race.

While this man retains office we deceive ourself if we listen to any chatter about collective security. In a less genial and plausible way he is repeating Mr. Baldwin's electioneering manoeuvre of 1935.

The Labour Party, if it had the will to power, would refuse all help to any Government under this leadership. Whatever aid it renders, whether for munitions or recruiting, ought to be conditional on a change of men and policies.

Because it will not accept the co-operation of its fellow-democrats, it will find itself in acts supporting while in words it criticises, the "National" Government.

As for the hesitating remnant of free Europe, I doubt whether it will accept British leadership or believe that we are in earnest, until we adopt compulsory service. This I say with hesitation, speaking for myself alone and realising how easily it may be misunderstood.

To grant it to this or any similar Government would be a crime. To refuse it to a Government that really meant to restore liberty and humanity in Europe would be, in my heretical view, equally wrong-headed.

With two hundred thousand trained men cannot face the Fascist millions.

May I beg parties that have been working with the Labour Spain Committee not to relax their efforts.

Our former plans are wrecked, but money is urgently needed, firstly to evacuate the doomed leaders in Central Spain, and secondly, to help the neglected refugees in France, notably the gallant German, Austrian and Czech volunteers, who can count on no succour from their enslaved countries.

I hope next week to make a clearer statement.

TITLE TO GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Prof. S. R. Davar, President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association in the speech at the annual meeting said:—

You must have all studied with great interest the latest decision of the Privy Council under which the existing and recognised practice and understanding of the public, viz., that where the Government promissory note is renewed after due enquiry, the holder of the renewed note is given a clean title, has been upset. The Privy Council decision was given on an appeal from the High Court confirming the last named court's judgment in an appeal. This decision will have, as you can well understand a very far-reaching effect on the sale and purchase of government securities as well as on advances of money on them by bankers and businessmen. The Government of India when approached with a request to alter the law by a Central Legislature's Act, exppressed the fear that in case they were to create a position under which the holder of a renewed government promissory note were to be given a clean title even though the piece which was renewed by forged signatures, they may have to pay twice over, i.e., to the person whose signature was forged on the note, at the same time to the innocent holder of the new promissory note. The solution seems to be quite clear however in my humble opinion if the Government were to enact a law more or less on the same footing as is the case with a banker in connection with a forged endorsement on a cheque drawn upon him by his customer and which he is called upon to pay. Here under the low though the banker is responsible for paying the cheque on which the signature of his own customer happens to be forged, however clever the forgery, is not responsible for a forged endorsement, which otherwise purports to be a genuine endorsement of the payee. In India, Government loans and promissory notes are allowed to be circulated from hand to hand on an endorsement and the transfer of these loans is kept easy with a view to encourage the public to invest their money in such loans. The Indian public have never been used to and do not seem to like the idea of any restrictions being placed on the transferability of government loans. In England in case of transfer of consols, i.e., British Government loans, a regular formality has to be gone into more or less similar, though not exactly so, as in case of our registered shareholders. Under the circumstances if the Government of India were to take up the position of a paying banker and enact an Act to the effect that they are not responsible for any forged endorsements so long as they are regular on the document, that would solve the difficulty on all hands.

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 1.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF 11.3.9 April sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London CIF 12.11.3 April sellers.
Linseed Bombay London CIF 12.17.6 April sellers.
Rapeseed Toria 11.7.6 April-May sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF 10.10.0 April-May sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/3 April sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted.
Wheat South Australian 21/3 afloat sellers.

DON'T RATIFY INDO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

Calcutta Indian Merchants' Chamber's Telegram To Govt. Of India

In the course of a telegram addressed to the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta express concern at the attempts being made to induce Government of India to override the decision of the Legislative Assembly regarding Indo-British Trade Agreement and strongly deprecate such pressure to bring the Agreement into operation in clear disregard of Assembly's verdict. The Committee also deplore the suggestion that the decision of the Assembly was taken lightly and does not accurately reflect public and commercial opinion on the subject. The Committee strongly feel Government should not permit any technical constitutional difficulties to stand in the way of their honouring the convention already established that Trade Agreements should be ratified by Indian Legislature in order to be binding on India. "Sir George Rainy in announcing the decision of the Government of India to send Indian delegation to Ottawa in 1932 clearly stated that Government had no intention to put any change into effect unless the Legislature was satisfied that they were in the best interests of India. Subsequently also when the Government brought a resolution before the Assembly to seek its approval of the Ottawa Agreement they declared that the Government were responsible to Assembly regarding that Agreement in the sense that they undertook that in case the Assembly decided that the Agreement was not in India's interests the Government would be bound to act accordingly. This convention was not only reiterated but also acted upon when the Assembly rejected the Ottawa Agreement in March 1936. The Fiscal Commission also laid down that no preference should be granted on any article without the approval of the Indian Legislature". The Committee find that the position as disclose by article sixteen of the Agreement regarding its coming into force was uncertain as also about interim arrangements since it was stated that the two Governments will apply provisions of the new Agreement as far as may be possible pending its coming into force. The Committee strongly feel that Government should not now go back on the established policy of getting Trade Agreements sanctioned and ratified by Legislature and urge Government to respect Assembly's verdict.

IN KEEPING WITH CONGRESS TRADITION

Why Protest Against Pant's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, (By Mail.)

A vigorous plea that the resolution of Hon. Pandit G. B. Pant passed at the Tripuri Session of the Congress does not at all constitute a departure from the traditions and policy of the Congress during the last twenty years, was made by Mr. Govindrao H. Deshpande, M.L.A., the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and member of A.I.C.C., who is also the President of the Nasik District Congress Committee, at the mass meeting held here, under the auspices of the Dhulia City Congress Committee.

Did not they authorise Gandhiji alone to initiate the Civil Disobedience Movement, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Congress? And again, did they not depute Mahatmaji as their sole representative to the R.T.C., when Sardar Patel was the Congress President? Did that mean they had no confidence in Pandit Jawaharlalji and Sardar Patel? He asked, in the course of his stirring speech.

INDIAN MEDICAL UNIT IN CHINA

Dr. Mukerji Relates Experiences In Yenan

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

Writing from Yenan, on the Chinese border to Sjt. Sibnath Banerjee, M.L.A., Dr. Debesh Mookerjee, a member of the Indian Medical Unit in China, says:—

"From a distance, nearing Yenan, we could see a Pagoda on the top of a mountain which is inevitably a land-mark to the most of cities in China. The crowd that was waiting for welcoming us, may be estimated to be several thousands the number being less than as usual, due to the air raid alarm prevailing in the locality. People here, did not greet us with garlands and sweet words, but with slogans like "Down with Japanese Fascism", "Long live the Revolution of China and India", etc. Officials, students and workers all in same uniform, approached us. It was only on introduction that we came to know of the gentlemen who received us. They were the head of the Foreign Department and Medical Department respectively.

A feeling of satisfaction, that was glowing on the faces of the masses, impressed us greatly. This region is one of the poorest parts of China, the condition being much enhanced by this war, when everything best is sent to the front. Wherefrom come this satisfaction? We asked ourselves. Here the man who ploughs the land, does it for himself and his State and not for some feudal landlord who spends his workless time and money in a big city. The workers in the factory are not the serfs of the machine and its owner; but are practical owners themselves. No work, no food is the basis of the society here. After the establishment of the Soviet here, the lands were confiscated from rich landlords and redistributed to the peasants and all unjust taxes were removed. The peasants have only to pay a part of their production. Cooperative work is going on intensely.

EDUCATION

Education is based on a system quite different from that of India. A student is educated to be useful to society, to be a rational being in a rational society. The students are not grouped in schools or in the University, to undergo standardised education. We have visited Evcai Siao, the medical school of the 8th route army. There are about a thousand students. Here on admission no question are asked about education and of father's income. Even an illiterate peasant girl or a boy has as much right to demand admission, as a literate one. There is distinction only in the method of education. The illiterate are taught from the alphabet, to sufficient knowledge so that they can follow medical books. The expenditure of all these students is borne by the Government and they are paid money equivalent to 8 annas as pocket money. We saw their dormitories, which were nicely clean, very simple and divided into groups of 15 to 20. Everything is supplied by the Government. Both boys and girls are dressed in military way. Their food is simple, twice a day, of millet and vegetables and once in a week or fortnight of meat. Is there anybody unhappy here? To this the following answer was given to me by a student who said, "This country is very poor, but whatever good or bad there is, we own it, we work for its improvement and we are happy". It is Independence, the country, the society and the ideal at stake that counts and no sacrifice is too great for these people

HIGHEST PAY

"The pocket money of 8 annas may seem to you in India insignificant, but what is the highest pay drawn by the President Maw Se Tunj or the Commander-in-Chief Chu Te? It is Rs. 2-8as. per day. After the formation of the united front, the Central Government are spending for the 8th Route Army about 50,000 dollars a month. The pay of the Commander-in-Chief under the Central Government or the Chairman of the Border Region is several thousand dollars. But the major part of their salaries goes to the Communist H. G to be spent for the people.

MARRIAGE SYSTEM.

"There is no discrimination between man and woman. They dress equally are paid equally; treated equally and vote on equal basis. Marriage of a couple is guided by two factors namely, (1) that their political ideal should be the same and (2) that the marriage should not be a hindrance in work.

The age for marriage is 18 for girls and 20 for boys, and it takes place on the consent of both the parties in any registration office free of cost. Any pair, living together as husband and wife, is recognised as married and their children are treated as legitimate. Divorce is easy, any one of the parties appearing in the office may obtain it, the responsibility of the children being divided between the husband and wife.

"After the completion of one year, which takes place in August next I have decided to stay here for another term if the Congress permits. After that I have the intention of going to Russia. What I want from you is, can you personally or from your numerous friends get me some introduction for Russia so that I may get a residential passport and study there? My financial position will undoubtedly prevent me from going there but you can find out if any of the newspapers would want me to be there or any scholarship or help could be available. At any rate I am determined to pay a visit to Russia, the only question being to make it a long one so that I may be profited by it sufficiently".—United Press.

Increase Demand For Spinning In Rural Areas

HELP POOR BY BUYING KHADI

The Secretary, All India Spinners' Association writes:—

The National Week from 6th to 18th April is celebrated all over the country and popularisation and sale of Khadi form a very important part of the programme for this week. In this connection information re: progress made in Khadi work during the year 1938 would prove interesting and helpful.

The efforts made by the A.I.S.A. branches and other Khadi organisations during this year have resulted in a large increase in production which has come to One Crore and 23 lacs sq. yards as against 73 lacs sq. yards in 1937, showing an increase of 68.1 per cent. The number of villages served has also increased from 10,280 to 12,962 and the number of spinners from 1 lack 77 thousands to 2 lacs 85 thousand. The sale of Khadi too has registered an increase, but one regrets to note that it has not kept pace with the increase in production, the sales in 1938 being Rs. 54 lacs 96 thousand as against 45 lacs 32 thousand in 1937, i.e. an increase of only 21.2 per cent. and as a result, stocks have accumulated to a considerable extent in some of the branches. The demand for this work of spinning in the rural areas is naturally heavy on account of the terrible poverty which is prevalent all over the country, and it becomes difficult for the Khadi Organisations to provide this work for those who need and ask for it unless Khadi is taken by the public as soon as it is produced.

Organised efforts will be made for pushing on the sales of khadi during the ensuing National Week and it is hoped that the generous public will clear off the stocks and thereby help the Khadi Organisation to offer this relief to as large a number as possible from the poverty stricken people living in the villages.

GRADUAL RELEASE OF "TERRORIST" PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, April 1.

A Communique of the Government of Bengal states that out of 457 persons undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Terrorist movement in April 1937 when the present Ministry came into power, there remain to-day only 132 in jails, the rest being released either on the expiry of the full terms or prematurely on special grounds.—United Press.

Cottage Industries Exhibition In Baroda

BARODA, April 1.

The Government of Baroda have decided to hold an exhibition of cottage industries in the building of the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute in Baroda on the occasion of the Coronation of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda.

The exhibition will be arranged under the direction of the Department of Industries and Labour.—United Press.

Short Covering On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

EARLY DECLINE RECOVERED

Operators Cautious Pending Week-End Developments

BOMBAY, April 1

Though traders were nervous, and there was foreign liquidation of distants, the New York cotton exchange maintained fairly steady tone while the Chicago grain market as natural in the circumstances advanced on Friday on renewed political uneasiness though distinct caution was evident, pending week-end developments abroad.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady. Near months were sustained by trade buying. European developments and easiness of stocks caused commission house selling in reports from Washington which were confusing. Later prices rallied partially, on covering.

At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 7.55 and declined to 7.80 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was increased buying and prices advanced to 7.90 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.83 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 3 points Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 8.59c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 4.46. There was scattered liquidation, Bombay selling and hedging by outsiders with poor demand. The increased anxiety concerning European developments was the chief influence. There was local support in near positions. Tenders were in strong hands. Trade calling and American straddle buying met further scattered liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 point at 4.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures declined 10 to 7 points. Uppers futures also declined 9 to 7 points with Spot cotton 14 points down at 5.66d. per lb. The Alexandria cotton market was easy on increased selling and Sakels futures declined 24 to 33 points Ashmouni futures also registered a drop of 11 to 22 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (3 p.m.)	7.90+05
New York July lowest (10-51 a.m.)	7.80—05
Liverpool July highest	4.47—01
Liverpool July lowest	4.40—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: There is an uneasy feeling about the American Government offering their holdings. Prevailing opinion is that receipts will be heavier soon in Liverpool.

Undertone rather poor on general belief that some loan cotton will be released and exported. Bearish temporarily.

New York: Early weakness on foreign liquidation and local selling rallied near close on spot house demand and local covering.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: In consequence of decline in securities business outlook unfavourable legislation too late affecting planting.

Large spot interest a large buyer July selling attributed to Bombay rallied on shorts covering due to market not responding to weakness securities administration reported to seek compromise involving domestic subsidy till end of July afterwards domestic subsidy as proposed by Smith.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

If export subsidy 200 points, all hedging attracted here. Expect Liverpool minimum sixty below New York instead normal 140 above.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 1.

May	8.06
July	7.84
October	7.55
December	7.50
January	7.51
March	7.57
Middling Spot	8.81

nom.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 1.

May	8.18
July	7.96
October	7.69
Middling Spot	8.53

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, April 1.

May closed.
July closed.
October closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 1.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	nil
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 1

April	4.57
May	4.55
June	4.47
July	4.40
August	4.37
September	4.35
October	4.35
November	4.33
December	4.34
January	4.36
February	4.38
March	4.40
April	4.41
Middling Spot	4.92

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 1.

May	4.56
July	4.49

WEATHER OVER U. S.

Liverpool, April 1.

No precipitation; weather favourable in entire Belt. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Western Belt generally fair; all balance entire Belt partly cloudy. Plowing is under general headway.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 31

Broach A/M opening/ 152 1/2 highest 152 5/8 lowest 151 1/4 closing 151 1/4

Broach J/A opening 152 7/8 highest 152 7/8 lowest 151 3/8 closing 151 3/8

Oomra May opening 139 1/2 highest 140 lowest 138 3/4 closing 138 3/4

Oomra July opening 140 highest 140 1/2 lowest 139 1/4 closing 139 1/8

Bengal May opening 114 3/4 highest 115 1/4 lowest 113 1/2 closing 113 1/2

Bengal July opening 115 1/4 highest 115 1/2 lowest 113 3/4 closing 113 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opening 151 7/8 highest 152 3/4 lowest 151 5/4 closing 152 3/8. Broach A/M closing 152 1/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 31

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.67—14
May	6.57—10
July	6.63—9
October	6.68—8
November	6.68—8
January	6.69—7
March	6.69
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.66—14
May	5.53—9
July	5.57—9
October	5.58—7
November	5.56—7
January	5.58—7
March	5.61

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 1.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.76
Berlin	11 67
Madrid	42.25 sellers
Montreal	4.70-1/16
Amsterdam	8.81-3/4
Brussels	27.83-1/2
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.87-3/4

COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, March 31.

PIECE-GOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0	9	2
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0	14	3
Shirtings	,,	0	8	10
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0	8	3
Leopard Cloth	,,	0	8	10
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	,,	0	10	3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	,,			
Drills	,,	0	7	6
Domestics	,,	0	7	6
Domestics	,,	0	7	5
Salita	,,			
Chadars	,,	0	9	6
White Bleacher.—	per piece	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth	,,	9	12	0
Drill	,,	7	10	0
Yarn.—	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
4s (All Waste)	,,	0	3	8
6-1/2s (All Waste)	,,	0	3	4
8-1/2s	,,	0	4	0
10-1/2s	,,	0	4	5
12-1/2s	,,	0	4	9
16s	,,	0	5	5
20s	,,	0	6	3
24s	,,	0	6	11
32s	,,	0	8	2
60s	,,	0	13	6
80s	,,	1	3	10

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 1.

Wheat	5,689 cwts.
Linseed	21,825 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	633 cwts.
Gingellyseed	355 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,372 cwts.
Castorseed	1,519 cwts.
Rice	22,813 cwts.
Myrabollams	8,401 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,742 cwts.
Gram	5,577 cwts.
Joowar	3,473 cwts.
Barley	3,335 cwts.
Bajree	1,828 cwts.

LONDON SPELTER

London, April 1.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Fob. closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 1

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 152/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 152/2 on general liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices advanced to Rs. 152/14 but the tone of the market was nervous. The steadiness of New York market impressed local market but we think our market being manipulated is not moving in natural course.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and with scattered buying Broach A/M. delivery improved to Rs. 153/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	153	2 0
Broach J/A		152	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May		139	6 0
Oomra July		139	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May		113	10 0
Bengal July		114	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 1.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	122	119	116	113
Punjab	...	122	119	116	113
Rajputana	...	124	121	118	115
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	...
C. P. No. 1	163	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 2	154	151	148	145	...
Broach No. 2	...	158	156	154	152
Punjab-Ame.	...	179	177	174	172
Surat	...	203	201	199	197
Rajpipla	..	199	197	195	193
Navsari	...	211	209	207	205

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 1.

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	117/18
Bengal F.G.	115/16
C. P. 1	154/57
C. P. 2	146/47
Arvi	145/46
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	144/45
Berar	137/41
Malkapur	136/37
Khandesh	119/29
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F. G.	109/14
Broach	155/60
Punjab 4 F.	175/80
Punjab 289F.	207/12
Sindh N. T.	187/99
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	194/97
Surat	200/02
Navsari	207/08
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	152	36,425	46,735
Central India	101	202,993	36,379
Barsi and Nagar	283	64,149	126,947
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	36,660
Berar	61	151,066	270,123
Central Provinces	50	3,286	59,432
Total Oomras	647	492,102	576,276
Dholera	3,777	146,201	52,151
N.-W. Provinces		2,284	2,655
Rajputana		52,573	12,640
Sind-Punjab	440	286,593	456,542
Broach	3,755	272,746	91,290
Coompta and Dharwar	753	20,051	12,388
Westerns-Northerns	316	24,000	9,758
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,553	1,437
American		2,578	153,430
Egyptian, African and Sudan		219,532	284,365
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	34	41	1,170
Total	9,722	1,522,338	1,654,514
Arrived by road to 30th Mar. 39		287,055	..

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 30th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,272	198,745	179,157
Japan and China	2,888	636,966	395,243
Coast Ports		22,487	43,246
Up-country by Rail		175,948	239,879
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		12,273	14,923
Total	4,160	1,046,419	872,448

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 31-3-39	3546000	7317000
Receipts Yesterday 31-3-39	16000	8000
Exports to date 31-3-39	2944000	4898000
Stock at Ports 24-3-39	2340000	3044000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-3-39	2983000	2428000
Stock at Liverpool 24-3-39	961000	1203000
Visible Supply 24-3-39	6359000	7228000
Quantity in sight 24-3-39	8283000	12526000
Quantity out of sight 24-3-39	7559000	8179000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 31

SAKELS—	
May	11.65—33
July	11.72—24
November	11.95—28
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.35—15
June	9.50—11
August	9.50—13
October	9.45—18
December	9.45—22
GIZA—	
May	11.50—15
July	11.60—18
November	11.65—22
January	11.70—22

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 1.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. & sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 1

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6 1/2 and so also London Paris Exchange rate was also quoted at 176.76. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices improved 1/16d. 19 15/16d. There was little Indian buying and speculative selling. Business was small within a small inquiry at fixed rates. New York Spot silver was quoted at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 0/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 52-9-0 and forward was Rs. 52. Business in the local market continues restricted on continued political tension in Europe and with scarcity of sellers the market remains steady.

GOLD			
Ready		37	0 3
Chaitra delivery		37	0 9
Chaitra Tejimandi		0	1 0
Vaishakh delivery		37	1 3
Vaishakh Tejimandi		0	3 0
SILVER			
Ready		52	11 0
Chaitra delivery		52	9 6
Chaitra Tejimandi		0	4 0
Vaishakh delivery		52	7 6
Vaishakh Tejimandi		0	11 0

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 39 1/2 Liverpool May Rs. 45 5/8

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 35. Liverpool July Rs. 39 1/2

New York Liverpool May 90 July 79 October 95 December 97 January 98

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay April 1.

Gold valued at Rs. 33,54,397 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 1.

One consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 7,955 was shipped by the S.S. "Takliwa" for Mombassa. The S. S. "Viceroy of India" carried four consignments of gold out of which three collectively valued at Rs. 30,61,385 were meant for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, while the fourth one worth Rs. 2,85,057 was shipped for New York via London.

The total value gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,20,10,61,931.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 1

Spot	20
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, April 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-6

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 1.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£43-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 31.

April	£10-6-3.
May	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 1.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	26	14	6
Highest	26	15	0
Lowest	26	14	0
Closing	26	15	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	6	0
Highest	27	6	9
Lowest	27	2	0
Closing	27	2	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	6	9
Highest	24	7	9
Lowest	24	1	0
Closing	24	1	9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 31.

May	52 3/4d.
May New	51 1/8d.
July New	52 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 31.

May	dol 0.68 1/8.
July	dol 0.68.
September	dol 0.68 7/8.

New York Sugar

New York, March 31.

July	1.99.
September	2.02.
November	2.06.
January	-.98.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	15	6	0
Shipment April-May	6	0	0
Shipment June Rs	6	0	6
Shipment July	5	15	9
Shipment August	5	15	3
Shipment September	5	13	6
Java Spot	F.	6.70.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 31

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	68 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	81
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	95 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	41/3

LONDON LINSEED

London, April 1

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 24/1-1/2 April sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 24/1-1/2 May-August sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 1

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/8
3 per cent 1963/65	97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	103/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/2/6
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Note: Tone easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 1

B C RATES—	
T T D D 1/5 7/8	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5	29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5	31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287
Bank's buying T T	284 1/4
Bank's buying D D	283 1/2
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,308
Bank's buying T T	1,325
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying	60 days 76 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86
CROSS RATE—	
Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 1st instant	
Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 1st instant	
Japan London 1/2 1/64 1st instant	
Java London 8.79 5/8 1st instant	
New York London 4.68.12 31st ultimo	
London New York 4.68.13 31st ultimo	
London Paris 176.76 31st ultimo	
London Italy 89.02 31st ultimo	
London Belgium 27.82 3/4 31st ultimo	
London Switzerland 20.85 1/2 31st ultimo	
London Berlin 11.67 1/4 31st ultimo	
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 31st ultimo	
London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 31st ultimo	
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.	
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 30th ultimo	
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 31st ultimo	
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 30th ultimo	
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 31st ultimo	
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 30th ultimo	
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 31st ultimo	
Silver New York Ready 43 30th ultimo	
Silver New York Ready 43 31st ultimo	
London discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 30th ultimo	
London discounts 3 months 1 3/8 per cent 31st ultimo	
London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 30th ultimo	
London discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 31st ultimo	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1 1/2 per cent.	
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.	
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.	
Tone: Steady.	

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 31

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Water Works Common	9
American Power and Light Common	4
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A	32
American Foreign Power Common	2
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	55
American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	14
Electric Power and Light 7 per cent Pfd	27
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	55
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
United Corporation	2
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	7
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	62
Amr Tel and Tel	153 1/8
Sun Life of Canada	390
Western Union Telg	18
Chesapeake and Ohio	32
Great North Pfd	20
New York Central	14 1/4
Union Pacific	91
Firestone Rubber	20
Firestone Rubber 6 per cent Pfd	103
Texas Corporation	37 1/2
Amrex Corporation	22 1/8
American Tobacco 'B'	82
Union Carbon and Carbide	73
Liggett Meyers 'B'	102
Alaska Juneau	9
Gillette Safety Razor 5 per cent pfd	49
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent pfd	71
Westinghouse Electric	92
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	59
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	108
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	49 7/8
United States Steel Pref	111
Bethlehem Steel	59
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent pfd	110
Crucible Steel	29
Ludlum Steel	17
National Steel	64
Republic Steel	16
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
United States Smelting	53
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	46
Chrysler Motors	67
General Motors	41 1/4
General Electric	34
Boeing Airplane	21
American Radiator	11
Allis Chalmers	34
Curtiss Wright	5
Lockheed	25
Eaton Manufacturing	20
Brooklun Manhattan Transit	3
Consolidated Oil	8
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Phillips Petroleum	34
Socony	11 3/4
Chase National Bank	30 1/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
Guaranty Trust	229
National Diary	13
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	75
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	58
Cons. Mining and S of Canada	49

Turnover 3,000,000 shares. Market showing weakness pending Hitler's speech and also owing to heavy margin calls. Dow Jones industrial average 131.84.

Share Bazar Presents Impressive Steadiness

ACTIVE SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

Wall-Street Nervous

BOMBAY: April 1.

As anticipated the local Market is keeping wonderfully steady despite further sharp break in Wall-Street Market and many market observers are puzzled. They find no solution, but in speculative markets no mathematical equations will ever help an investor as much depends upon factors which have no direct bearing upon the industry.

DOW'S INDUSTRIAL AVERAGES

In this connection it will be interesting to note that Dow's industrial average was 158.41 highest and 98.95 lowest last year and U. S. Steel fluctuated between 71-1/4 and 38 dollars. This week the industrial average declined from 141.82 to 131.84 nearly a drop of 10 points and U. S. Steel shares yesterday declined dol. 2-1/4 to 49-7/8, a new low level. The local Market which this year reached a low level of Rs. 1,020 and to-day recovered to Rs. 1,117 from the opening level of Rs. 1,080.

ABSENCE OF WEAK ELEMENT

What possible explanation can be ascribed to this state of workings? It may be noticed that there is utter absence of weak element in the local Market and some Professional Operators, who are carrying a fairly large load of long interest are forced to lend active support, but even this support will exhaust one day and the market will be called upon to adjust to changed conditions when this adjustment sets in as problem and entirely depends upon the ability of market manipulators and both economic and political developments.

WALL-STREET AND HITLER

Yesterday the Wall-Street declined 2 to 4 dollars for leading issues while some individual shares registered a drop of dollars eight. Though the market was heartened by Mr. Chamberlain's pledge to Poland, but Operators were more inclined to await Hitler's speech, which was feared to initiate European explosion.

It is clear that any ugly turn in the European political situation leading to actual movements of armies will have adverse effect on American trade which much depends upon exports. But as we are concerned our industrial situation is quite different and we have to depend upon our domestic consumption. Our imports will be restricted and naturally it means more trade for our industries. Thus the decline in Wall-Street may have sentimental effect of a temporary nature, but the European outlook is full of uncertainties and hasty actions are likely to meet with adverse results. Thus we still favour "not to assume speculative risks" as political developments are also fluctuating like share values.

PROFESSION SUPPORT AND COVERING

In sympathy with easier Wall-Street advices the local Market opened easy, but there was utter absence of any selling pressure and with active Professional support and reported covering by leading Operators, prices quickly hardened.

Bombay Dyeing Mill shares opened at Rs. 817 and advanced to Rs. 831, while Century shares improved to Rs. 229. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 221-8 and New Greats were placed at Rs. 197. Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 111-8 and hardened to Rs. 112-4. Andhras were quoted at Rs. 1,370 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1,232-8.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,080 and after declining to Rs. 1,070 advanced to Rs. 1,117 and closed at Rs. 1,112. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 240 and closed at Rs. 245. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 416 and hardened to Rs. 421.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 1

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOMBAY DYEING	831	4
100	CENTURY	229	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	215	0
100	COLABA	111	0
100	Cooria	95	0
250	Davie	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D Sassoon	0-3-6	
100	Finlay	96	0
100	GOKAK	129	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	221	8
250	Laxmi	467	8
250	Madras United	3	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	46	8
50	MYSORE	85	0
200	NEW GREAT	197	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	220	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,095	0
50	SIMPLEX	70	0
100	SWADESHI	213	0
100	Swan	94	0
500	Vishnu XD	1,055	0
1,000	Westerns	875	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	110	0
25-50	Central	31	8
500	Imperial	1,505	0
125-500	Imp. Conty	365	0
50-100	India	135	8
100	Reserve Bank	109	4
5	Union	5-14-0	
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	112	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	6
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	34	12
200	Oriental	4,210	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-2-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 1

Bombay Dyeing (820) 817 821 823 826 832 831

Century (222) 220 224 226 225 228 229

Central India (211) 210 214 215

Kohinoor (218) 216 219 220 221/8

New Great (192/8) 193 195 197

Simplex (68/8) 68/8 69 70

Swadeshi (209) 209 210 212 213

Associated Cement (112) 111/8 111 112/4

Andhra (1370) 1370

Tram Ord (126) 126/8

Tata Hydro (145/8) 146 145

Tata Power (1227/8) 1222 1220 1225 1223 1230 1232/8

T Steel Defd (1105) 1080 1070 1085 1080 1090 1100 1107 1117 1112

T Steel Ord (242) 240 239 241 240 243 245

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155/8) 155/12

Bellapur (171) 171 170 172 173

B Burma (418) 416 418 420 421

1,000	ANDHRA XD.	1,370	0
10	Ajmer	11	14
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126	8
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	5
100	Karachi	186	4
100	Poona XD	167	8
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	145	0
1,000	TATA POWERS XD	1,232	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	345	0
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	99	12
500	Tapti Valley	732	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. XD.	5	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27	6
10	Shivrajpur	35	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,112	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	245	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOK	317	0
10	Air Services	8	9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	793	12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	210	8
125	B. BURMA	421	0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	142	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-0	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	101	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40	8
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	68	0
30	Premier Con.	60	12
1	Scindia	18	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	4
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,445	0
8	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T F)	75	0
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st XD	104	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd XD	96	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144	6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,523	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	203	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	12
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	8
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	0
6	p. c.

Regd. No. B 1065

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939

Exodus Of Jaipur State Muslims

Protest Against Refusal To Open Jaori Bazar Mosque Gates

JAIPUR, April 2.

STARTING FROM CHANDARWAJA, ABOUT 3,000 MUSLIMS MARCHED IN PROCESSION TO RANGANJ AND CHANDPOLE BAZARS ON THEIR WAY TO THE STATION THIS MORNING TO COMMENCE "HIJRAT" (EMIGRATION FROM STATE) AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLEGED UNFAVOURABLE ATTITUDE OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES TOWARDS THEIR GRIEVANCES.

THE PROCESSIONISTS PROCEEDED QUIETLY, WITHOUT RAISING ANY SLOGANS.

Seven bogies, reserved for the "Mahajarines" (emigrants) were attached to the Delhi Express. About 550 tickets were booked for Rewari, where the emigrants propose to stay for two days before proceeding to Delhi.

The train, carrying the "Mahajarines" left amidst shouts of Allahoakbar.

A large crowd was present at the station to see the Emigrants off.—A.P.

RESIDENT'S ASSURANCE

JAIPUR, April 1.

Muslims of Jaipur have decided to stage a novel form of protest against the refusal of the authorities to widen the gates of a mosque situated in Jaori Bazar. From to-morrow will begin a large scale exodus of the Muslims from the State. Efforts of the authorities to appease the Muslim public have proved of no avail.

Six hundred Muslims waited on the Resident to-day with a request for protection in the event of any interference with their Hijrat by the State Police. It is understood that the Resident assured them a peaceful exodus free from molestation.—United Press.

A dinner in honour of Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law (garlanded) was given by Freemasons of Bombay on his election as an Assistant District Grand Master for the Presidency of Bombay and Central Provinces under the English Constitution on Thursday at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay. Rt. Wor. W. C. Bromham, the District Grand Master of Bombay, presided on the occasion.

Repression In Kolhapur

Deo's Appeal To State Workers To Answer Durbar's Challenge

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

"It seems that the Kolhapur Durbar is determined to disappoint its friends and sympathisers and refuse to learn anything new and force its subjects to resort to drastic methods consistent with the creed of non-violence to redress their legitimate grievances and attain their goal of full responsible Government under the auspices of the Maharaja", says Mr. Shankerrao Deo in the course of a statement on the Kolhapur Durbar's action in declaring the Praja Parishad illegal.

He adds that the tremendous enthusiasm of the Parishad workers seems to have frightened the Durbar which finding that the foundation of its absolute and autocratic power is likely to be shaken, has taken out of its armoury the old repressive weapons like Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 to crush the legitimate movement of the people. It has refused to take advantage of the opportunity given to it in friendly spirit by Mahatma Gandhi to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of its people and set them firmly on road to full responsible Government.

Concluding Mr. Deo says that since the Parishad organisation has automatically been dissolved, workers in the State must immediately meet and devise plans and means for successfully meeting the challenge so insolently thrown out by the Durbar. Organised efforts on perfectly non-violent lines are bound to succeed in the end—United Press.

For Protection Of State Servants!

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

The promulgation of the Prevention of Social Boycott Act is notified in the State "Gazette."

The Act which seeks to protect the State servants from social boycott, provides six months' imprisonment of either description, with or without fine up to Rs. 100, for defaulters.—United Press.

Khadi Bhandar Manager Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

Under Section 17 of Kolhapur Cr. L. A. Act the city police arrested this evening Mr. Shankarrao Joshi the manager of the Kolhapur Khadi Bhandar.

MILLOWNER ARRESTED & BAILED OUT

Excise Police Raid Of His Bungalow And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 1.

Excise Police Superintendent, Mr. Maclaw along with other officers and Mr. Vyas, Chief Supervisor, Prohibition Department raided last night a bungalow of a prominent millowner Sheth Chinubhai Lalbhai and seized 288 bottles of beer and whisky. He was arrested and released on a bail of Rs. 400.

KASHMIR REFORMS AND MUSLIMS

Conference Party's Move For Boycott

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMMU (Kashmir), (By Mail.)

Complete boycott of the reforms recently announced by His Highness, has been declared by Mian Ahamad Yar Khan, the Leader of the Muslim Conference Party in the State Assembly.

The Conference Party is composed of the largest number of elected members. The Party has decided not to accept offices under the new Reform Scheme.

When the Assembly met to-day it was revealed that the Conference Party had declined to set up any candidate for the post of Deputy President, who is to be elected by the House. The Conference Party will refuse to accept the post of Under-Secretaries if any of their members is offered that post.

PASSENGERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Protest Against Change In Timings Of Trains

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

About three hundred passengers offered Satyagraha last night at the railway station before the Abu Local train as a protest against the change in the timings of trains and the discontinuation of one train which the passengers alleged, caused them great hardships and inconvenience.

They refused to allow the train to proceed until the Station Master assured them to recommend to the authorities to consider their grievance whereupon the passengers boarded the train and allowed it to pass on

It is understood that the passengers intend to renew their Satyagraha if the night train is not run to-night.—United Press.

Clow Assumes Office

NEW DELHI, April 1.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued this evening announces that Mr. A. G. Clow assumed office this afternoon as a member of the Governor-General's Council in place of Sir Thomas Stewart.—A.P.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR BENARES

Ban On Lethal Weapons In Municipal Limits

BENARES, April 1.

Now that stray communal assaults are occurring almost every day despite police vigilance, the authorities are appointing special police under section 17 of the Police Act, who will patrol the city from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and a magistrate will be specially engaged to supervise the work.

Bhelupura ward is quiet uptil now. Unfortunately, two persons were attacked yesterday. The police arrived on the spot and effected some arrests. The curfew has been promulgated in this ward which is in force throughout night and day, with a two hours' interval from 1 to 3 p.m. The order will be in force till Monday next.

An order under section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated prohibiting persons coming out with "lathis," sharp weapons and arms within the municipal limits.—United Press.

450 Arrests At Lahore

Kisan Satyagraha Stiffens: Fresh Batches Pour In

LAHORE, April 1.

The Kisan Satyagraha which entered its 10th day to-day was further intensified when nearly 50 arrests were made from two different localities of the city by 4 p.m.

In the afternoon, the first batch of 25 demonstrators carrying red banners inscribed with hammer and sickle and raising Kisan slogans marched from Bradlaugh Hall, the headquarters of the demonstrators, and after parading through the principal streets emerged from Shahalmi gate where a large police force which was in readiness stopped the progress of the demonstrators and put them in police vans.

Another Jatha of 22 Kisans who followed the first batch was held up near Sitla Mandir, the prohibited area and was put under arrest. Large crowds of spectators who collected at both the places were dispersed by the mounted police.

More batches of Kisans are pouring in every day. The total number of arrests has reached 450 so far.—A.P.

CONGRESS POLITICS AND SARAT BOSE

Calcutta Press Report "Baseless"

CALCUTTA, April 1

With reference to a report published in an evening daily of Calcutta, that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is contemplating to retire from active Congress politics, the "United Press" is authoritatively informed that the report is absolutely baseless. For the last two weeks Mr. Bose has been unable to attend to his normal avocations, both professional and political, regularly for reasons of health.

Doctors advise him to go to a hill station and take rest for a few weeks. He will be able to resume normal work by the end of a month.—United Press.

MORE ARRESTS AT LUCKNOW

Shias Offer Counter Satyagraha

LUCKNOW, April 1.

A piquant situation has been precipitated over the Shia Sunni agitation over the public recital of the Madhe Sahaba.

A Communique published by the Government yesterday recognising the right of the Sunnis to recite the Madhe Sahaba in public on Barawafat Day subject to certain conditions following which the Sunni satyagraha was given up has now been followed by counter satyagraha by the Shias for Government recognition of their right to recite the Tabarra in public.

Nearly two hundred Shias courted arrest in this connection to-day while 442 were arrested yesterday. They have also decided not to take out the Tazias as a protest against the promulgation of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.—United Press.

PATNA CONGRESS RESIGNATIONS

PATNA, April 1.

Pandit Kirthi Narain Sharma, President, Mr. A. K. Sinha, General Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Tajiuddin, Assistant Secretary and Mr. Kailaspati Sinha, Treasurer of the Patna District Congress Committee, have resigned from their respective offices, it is understood, as a protest against the decision of the selection of District Board candidates by the Bihar Provincial Congress Working Committee.

It is further understood that besides the office-bearers of the Patna District Congress Committee a large number of Congress workers also contemplate to resign from the Committee.—United Press.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Swami Divanchand Arrested With 46 Volunteers

SHOLAPUR, April 1.

In view of the increasing number of offers for "satyagraha" the Aryan League announces that volunteers will hereafter be sent to the State from different centres. New centres will be opened shortly, and batches will leave from each centre under their own "senapatis".

It is stated that Swami Divanchand, "Senapati" of the Pusad centre, was arrested at Hadgaon along with 46 "satyagrahis" yesterday. Mr. Nivritty Reddy, "senapati" of the State volunteers will offer "satyagraha" on April 5 with a batch of 50.—United Press.

RAIDER CHASED AND KILLED

PESHAWAR, April 1.

Seven Hindus were kidnapped from village Sargha Mohomed Khan, 40 miles away from Bannu, by a gang of about 40 Wazirs from the Trans-border area according to a report received here.

One Wazir was subsequently killed in the encounter with villagers who pursued the raiders and succeeded in rescuing two Hindus.—United Press.

"TERRORISM" IN LIMBDI

LIMBDI, April 1.

The Limbdi Praja Mandal wires, alleging that terrorism is still continuing in the villages and the houses of merchants are being looted.—United Press.

LAND REVENUE ON INCOME TAX BASIS

Frontier Assembly Recommendations To Provincial Govt.

PESHAWAR, April 1.

A unanimous recommendation to the Provincial Government that land revenue should be assessed on the income-tax basis in view of the alleviating condition of the poverty stricken small landholders, was carried in the N. W. F. P. Legislative Assembly today through a non-official resolution of Mr. Faqira Khan (Congress).

In moving the resolution, Mr. Faqira Khan said: "It is high time that definite steps must be taken to improve the lot of the tenantry: otherwise India might soon witness a more blood revolution on a vast scale, and the frontier might be the first of all the provinces in India to herald such a revolution."

The Hon. Mr. Quazi Ataullah, Education Minister, who explained Government's attitude said that though the present Government stood for helping the peasantry by every possible means within its reach yet the rates of income-tax coud not be applied to agricultural incomes or to the assessment of land revenue. But the income of small landholders must be taken into consideration at the time of assessment.

The Minister expressed his inability to accept the suggestion put forth by several members for the appointment of an experts committee to consider the question of assessment, owing to limited finances of the province. He however, awaited the results of a similar inquiry committee set up by the Punjab Government in this connection.

Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Nishtar (Independent) supported the resolution, the latter urging for assessment of land revenue on a sliding scale in the meantime.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

IT'S HAPPENED!

AFTER DINNER, MRS. HARRINGTON AND HER GUESTS GO TO THE SALON...
MARGA, HOW ABOUT A STROLL DOWN THE DECK?
AH! LOOKING FOR A SECLUDED SPOT WITH THE MOON, BOB! WELL, I CAN HAVE AN ESCORT, TOO! COME, LEE! LET'S WALK!
INSPECTOR CHAN, WHILE I WAS ON THE RIVIERA THERE WAS MUCH TALK OF AN AUDACIOUS JEWEL THIEF NAMED GRISSAC! YOU HAVE HEARD OF HIM?
GRISSAC-? NO-NO!
AH! THEN YOU DO NOT KNOW OF THE MOST DARING MAN IN ALL EUROPE! HE LEFT HIS CALLING CARD WHEN HE STOLE THE CORONA PEARLS FROM THE BARONESS MORENO IN FLORENCE!
YES-AND HE WARNED THE POLICE BEFOREHAND WHEN HE CALLED ON BARON HERFER IN VIENNA!—A DELIBERATE CHALLENGE—AND HE PULLED THE JOB RIGHT UNDER THEIR INSENSITIVE NOSES, INSPECTOR!
INSPECTOR CHAN! MY BROOCH!—MY DIAMOND BROOCH IS GONE!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.